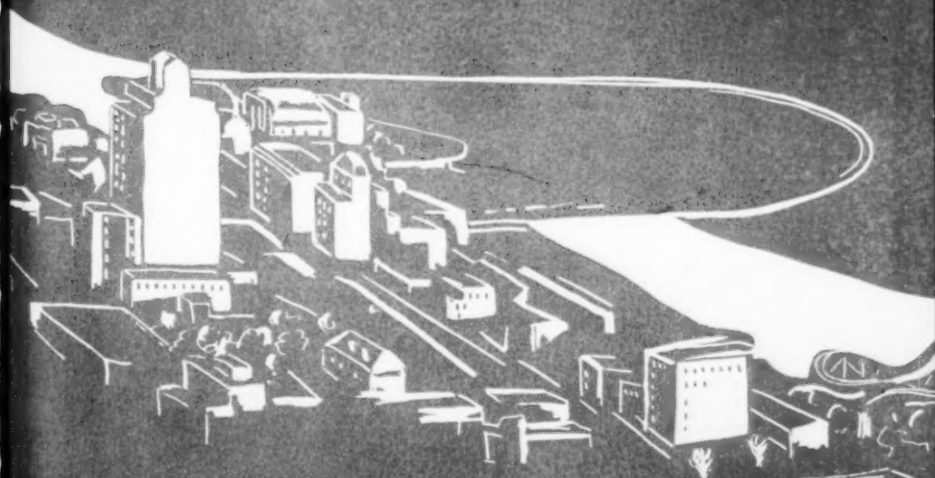
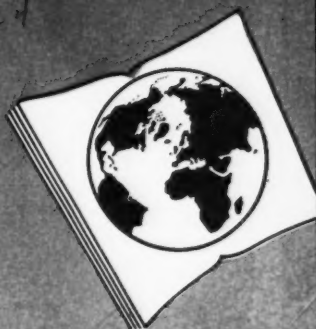


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CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

October 1958

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association, Inc.

Volume 19, No. 4

October, 1958

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

GEORGE F. FARRIER, *President*

MRS. W. R. YELLAND, *Executive Secretary*

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President's Message

BY GEORGE F. FARRIER

CLA President, 1958

CALIFORNIA PROVED TO BE a special attraction for librarians throughout the nation as they flocked to San Francisco in July for the Annual American Library Association Conference. All the ALA officials were greatly surprised to see 800 more delegates than expected and the total registration of 4234 gave San Francisco and California a great boost as a Convention Center. All the Northern Californians who assisted in arranging the Conference are to be congratulated for their excellent work.

Richard Dillon's "Books and Browsing in San Francisco", reprinted from the July, *California Librarian* and included as a special item in the Conference kit was well received by all. Likewise the CLA Booth arranged by Faythe Elliott and Edna Yelland in the Exhibit area was a well attended center for many who learned more about the activities of our State Association.

If you attended the California State Fair in Sacramento you saw the exhibit arranged by Faythe Elliott and her Northern Division members of the Public Relations Committee—a prize winning effort last year and sure to attract many again this year.

Elsewhere in this issue you will see the program for the 60th Annual Conference of the California Library Association scheduled for the Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, October 27-November 1, 1958. Look it over carefully and you will discover outstanding speakers who always have something important to say. You will find it very worthwhile to make plans to attend all or part of the Conference. If you can, combine an inspirational program along with a practical one and make the theme "Books and Librarians can Win World Understanding" become a part of your living experience.

This is the last issue of the *California Librarian* for this year and I am grateful to Editor Ray Holt for the outstanding work that he has performed. The task of combining literary and scholarly quality



Mr. George F. Farrier, Librarian of the Alhambra Public Library and President of the California Library Association for 1958.

in a house organ is not an easy one but the compliments that come from out of state librarians should be very gratifying to him. My special thanks, too, to the Alhambra Review Printing Company who took over the printing of our periodical in January and who have maintained an excellent format at considerable less cost to the Association.

I appreciate very much the fine work of our Executive Secretary Edna Yelland and her staff whose constant support and assistance really becomes the backbone and body of our Association. So many times she must fill in when our volunteer efforts prove inadequate to meet the task.

The work of the Board of Directors, other officers, and committeemen has been of great value in providing the stimulus to a larger advance in librarianship and as we have moved forward step by step it has been the combined efforts of all that has

(President's Message . . . Page 219)

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PLEASE NOTE:

THE DOCUMENTS Committee of the California Library Association has been organized under the chairmanship of George M. Bailey, of the University of California at Davis. Northern and Southern sections are headed by Melvin C. Oathout, California State Library, and Dalton Degitz, San Diego Public Library, respectively. Plans are being made for the annual documents workshop in each section.

The Northern section workshop is being scheduled for Friday, December 5, at the Oakland Public Library. As a part of the program the morning session will repeat the three all-day sections given last year: United Nations documents, subject bibliographies useful in documents work, and maps in documents.

LIBRARY COOPERATIVE PROJECTS. Since many library cooperative projects are in progress throughout the State of which little information is available, the Southern Section of the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee, in its meeting held in June at Scripps College Library, was unanimous in its belief that it should act as a clearing house for all library coopera-

tive projects in Southern California and should keep the membership of CLA informed on these projects. Not only will the committee function as a clearing house but it will also assist in promoting worthwhile and necessary projects.

The committee believes that the following cooperative projects are worthy of its assistance:

1) *A union list of art periodicals in Southern California libraries.* The art historians have begun this project but they now feel that its completion can be hastened with the help of librarians. The plan is to have a union title card holdings kept on file and up to date at a central place such as the USC Library. The committee is now investigating this project.

2) *Cooperative storage of "recondite" fiction.* Miss Frances Christeson, who began this study when she was Chairman of the Southern Section of the Regional Resources Committee, is pursuing the possibilities of beginning such storage in the Pasadena area.

3) *Revision of the Union List of Periodicals in Southern California.* The list is now old and outdated, and there is a dire need for a revision. Such a task, however, is too large for a committee. Perhaps the needed revision and the keeping

the list up to date could be accomplished only through a grant from CLA.

4) *Microfilming the Los Angeles County Historical Newspaper Files*. An attempt was made some years ago to microfilm these valuable files. This project should, by some means, be continued and completed.

No doubt other cooperative projects are in progress or being planned, and in order not to duplicate effort, these projects should be reported to Miss Dorothy Drake, Chairman of the Southern Section of the Regional Resources Committee, Scripps College Library, Claremont, California, or to any member of this committee, Catherine MacQuarrie, Frances Christeson, Robert Arndal, Andrew Landay, W. Roy Holleman, George T. Smisor, Milton Loventhal, and Margaret Cressaty.

SLA TO MEET WITH REGIONAL CATALOGERS AT CLA. Saturday, November 1st the two California chapters of Special Libraries Association and the Regional Catalogers Association will hold a joint meeting in conjunction with the CLA convention in Long Beach. Mrs. Johanna Tallman, Engineering Librarian, UCLA, will be moderator for a panel consisting of Mrs. Jeanne Lloyd of the Citrus Experiment Station at UC Riverside, Mrs. Pat Powell of California State Fisheries Laboratory, Scott Kennedy of GE Tempo, and William Conway of the Clark Memorial Library. The topic is SUBJECT HEADINGS IN SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, and they will tell us of their most effective methods in devising subject headings and in applying feedback from catalog users.

Luncheon will be at 12:00 in the Lafayette, followed by the meeting until 4:00 p.m. Copies of applicable bibliographies as well as of specific subject headings used in some libraries will be available for you to pick up. Johanna Tallman has written a pertinent article "Adventures in Partial Titles" which will appear in Southern California's SLA Bulletin, and which she has generously offered to furnish requestors as long as the supply lasts. All interested people are welcome to come

(Please Note . . . Page 217)

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Please Note . . . (from page 215)

and to participate in the discussion. Lunch-on registration is required, preferably paid in advance, at \$2.25 for breast of turkey Marco Polo with ham and broccoli.

STATE LIBRARY HAS NEW TECHNICAL SERVICES CHIEF. Carl R. Cox, Chief of Technical Services at the California State Library, has accepted appointment at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, as Head of Technical Services, with rank of Assistant Professor. Melvin C. Oathout, formerly Supervising Librarian, Government Publications Section in the California State Library, has been promoted to the position formerly held by Mr. Cox. Mr. Oathout received his library science degree from the University of Michigan and a Master of Arts degree from the University of New Zealand.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS OPUS. Just off the University of Southern California Press is the book *A Living Library, A Report of a Symposium on Library Design and Planning Problems*, edited by Dr. Martha Boaz, Director of the USC Library School. Fully illustrated, this is one of the most comprehensive books on library planning currently available. The papers presented at the institute are supplemented by architectural drawings, elevations and other pertinent material. At \$2.25 it is a handy volume every librarian should have close at hand. Orders should go to the University of Southern California Press.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED. Among scholarships recently awarded at USC's School of Library Science are the California Congress of Parents and Teachers Scholarship for Work with Children and Young People and the Clune Fellowship for Foreign Students. Recipient of the PTA award was Mrs. Barbara L. Larson, Santa Monica, California while the Clune Fellowship went to Mr. Chetluru Sarangapani, Tirupati, Andhra, India.

FALL EVENING COURSES ANNOUNCED: Beginning September 22, USC School of
(*Please Note . . . Page 219*)

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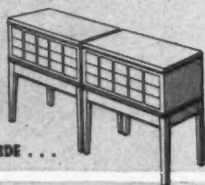
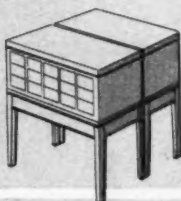
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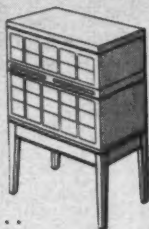
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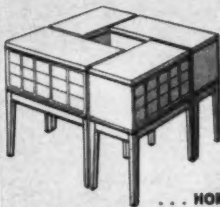
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Please Note . . . (from page 217)

Library Science will offer the following evening courses in addition to its regularly scheduled daytime classes: Reference sources and services, Cataloging and Classification, Bibliography of the Humanities, Government Publications, Library Service to Children and Personnel Administration in Libraries. On Saturday mornings the courses are for 3 units of credit. Tuition is \$25.00 per unit. For further information contact Martha Boaz, Dean, School of Library Science, USC.

Mrs. Thompson told a story about a borrower who came into the library the other evening and asked for a book for her niece. The librarian asked if she knew of any book her niece had previously read and had liked. The borrower replied: "No, she's never been sick before."

—Glendale Public Library

President's Message . . . (from page 211)

brought us closer toward our goals. The organizing and persuasive ability of your Vice-President, President-Elect, Dr. Alan Covey, was very successful and already by August of this year 2236 of you had accepted invitations to be members of this Association—a number greater at this point than all of last year so that undoubtedly we shall pass the 2300 mark by December 31, 1958.

There is much yet to be done if we in the library field are still to meet our full responsibility. I am pleased to have added my small bit to the foundations laid by my predecessors and with full confidence I happily turn over the helm to the leadership of your new President, Dr. Alan D. Covey.

Some people have read so much about the harmful effects of smoking that they have decided to give up reading.

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California Public Library Commission And Its Studies

BY EDWARD A. WIGHT

ACTIVE EFFORTS BY CLA to secure funds to finance a state-wide study of public libraries began in 1953. Various methods were tried without success. The work of two Subcommittees on Library Problems of the Assembly Committee on Education, provided for under House Resolution No. 189, adopted June 5, 1953, and House Resolution No. 264, adopted on June 8, 1955, and their three published reports, undoubtedly contributed greatly to the final success of the bill providing for the present study.

The California Public Library Commission was provided for in chapter 2328 of the statutes of California, introduced as AB2787 by Assemblyman Geddes. The bill was amended slightly, passed by both houses of the Legislature, and signed by Governor Knight on July 10, 1957. It became effective on September 11, 1957. The bill provided for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the first year; an equal sum was appropriated by the 1958 Legislature.

The CLA-Library-sponsored Standards

Ed. Note: The California Public Library Commission was fortunate indeed to obtain the services of Ed Wight in directing the state-wide survey. Well known for his forthright thinking in library matters and for his work as Professor at the U.C. Library School, Dr. Wight possesses the professional stature needed by the Commission. This preliminary report should set the stage for his full report at the Long Beach Conference.

Workshop of 1953 had as one of its chief purposes the formulation of standards which might be useful as a "back-stop" for evaluating the public libraries of the State. The Standards were adopted at the CLA annual meeting in Stockton in November, 1953, with only a slight change from the original draft.

After chapter 2328 was signed CLA suggested to Governor Knight a panel of prospective members. The Governor announced the membership of the Public Library Commission on October 28, 1957. Mr. Percy Heckendorf, prominent Trustee of the Santa Barbara Public Library, who had been active in working for the legislation, was appointed Chairman by Governor Knight. Legislative members of the Commission appointed include Senators Paul L. Byrne (R, Butte County) and Fred S. Farr (D, Monterey County), and Assemblymen Byron Rumford (D-R, Berkeley), and Ernest R. Geddes (R, Claremont). This group is also designated as the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee. Other appointed members are Dr. Bernard Bartlett, Eureka; Mayor Ira J. Chrisman, Visalia; Marion Douzier, Los Angeles; Walter G. Drysdale, Georgetown; Mrs. Evelyn M. Ingalls, North Hollywood; Mrs. Dorothy McCall, Coronado; Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, San Francisco; and Colonel Samuel Rubin, San Francisco.

The Commission had its first meeting in The Governor's Council Chamber at the State Capitol on November 15, 1957. At

this time Mr. Drysdale was elected Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Mohr was elected Secretary. Materials about library standards and surveys in other states were distributed to members present. A tentative budget was adopted, organizational plans were discussed and a committee to select a Director of Research was provided for. The CLA was asked to appoint a Liaison Committee. Members of the CLA Liaison Committee are: Mr. Harold Hamill, Miss Klausner, Mr. Castagna, Dr. Gray, Miss Laich, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Hellum, Mrs. Zimmerman, Dr. Madden, Mr. Farrier, and Dr. Covey.

The Chairman of the Committee compiled a panel of possible research directors, and finally selected Edward A. Wight, Professor in the School of Librarianship of the University of California, Berkeley, as Director of Research. Because of his teaching commitment through January of 1958, Mr. Wight was not able to begin full-time work until the end of the fall semester at the University of California, on January 30, 1958. The work began with a part-time intermediate Clerk, appointed with the approval of the State Personnel Board. All personnel are similarly appointed through the State Personnel Board, and accounts are maintained by the State Finance Department.

Mr. Wight drew up some proposals for the research program which were distributed in advance to members of the Commission and the CLA Liaison Committee, and these were discussed at two joint meetings, in Los Angeles on March 18, 1958 and at Sacramento on the following Thursday, March 20.

In order to avoid asking libraries to furnish data for the last completed fiscal year, arrangements were made whereby a State Library employee, using State Department of Education equipment, made photo-copies of several of the pages of each library's last annual report. These data, supplemented by the reports furnished by the libraries on special aspects of their buildings in their reports for the fiscal year ending in 1956, furnished the main statistical data available to the research staff prior to the publication of the

statistical number of *News notes of California libraries* in 1958.

It had been recommended at the joint meeting of the Commission and the CLA Liaison Committee that intensive study, beyond the analysis of published data available, be made only for sample areas in the State. Three sections were selected for this purpose: Glendale, in suburban Los Angeles County, which is approximately large enough alone to constitute a minimum library system according to CLA standards; Sonoma County, a compact and rapidly growing area in the northern part of the state with seven public libraries; and Orange County, a populous Southern County with ten public libraries. The librarians in these areas very kindly agreed to assist by supplying special data.

It seemed to the Director of Research to be highly desirable to collect some other types of data than the usual ones available in the statistical analysis of state-wide library problems. The fact that only eight months were available between the time of beginning full-time work and the tentative report date of October 1 suggested by the Commission, made it imperative that short deadlines be suggested for the return of all requested information.

Library use by nonresidents.—At the Los Angeles meeting of the Commission and the Liaison Committee it was suggested that a sample study of the incidence of nonresident use of libraries, where several exist near each other, be made. It was suggested that reference use of large collections by residents of near-by jurisdictions impose a heavy burden on larger libraries. Alhambra, Pasadena and Los Angeles Public agreed to cooperate in this study in the South, and El Cerrito, Albany, Richmond, Berkeley, and Santa Rosa in the North. Los Angeles County Library also took part, to use the data for its own analysis.

Each user of the main library in the eight libraries received a data card on entering the building during the period June 5 through 8. The patron was asked to supply brief information about himself and the use of the library, and to re-

turn the filled-in card on leaving the building. Approximately fourteen thousand cards were secured for analysis.

Titles added.—One of the basic studies is concerned with the number of different titles added to each library in the areas for special study, and the extent to which those libraries in the same geographic area tend to buy the same or different titles. In order to place as little as possible of the work on the cooperating libraries, two Recordak Junior photo-copying machines were rented, and operators residing in each area were trained. The shelf-list cards for titles added in 1957 were copied on film, and prints were made from the film to give duplicates of the shelf-list entries. Copies of 1957 imprints added through April 30, 1958 were also made.

In Glendale there was a special file of duplicates of the order slips, and these were photographed at the Hollywood office of Recordak in one morning, with the cooperation of the Glendale catalog department. In the other two counties, especially in Orange County, the work went much more slowly, and the last prints were not received at the Commission office until the afternoon of August 29. Mr. Donald Koepp, in charge of this part of the study, and his part-time staff worked most of Saturday preceding Labor Day to get these data posted to the master list.

As the 1957 titles-added slips were received from each library they were counted, classified, and tabulated, then posted to the master list of 1957 United States trade titles. This master list was compiled from the "weekly list" of new titles published in *Publishers weekly*, using only 1957 imprints. *Publishers weekly* was read from the first number in November 1956 through April 1958, and each 1957 entry was copied on IBM alphabetic-punched cards. Author, title, subject, list price, and miscellaneous data to indicate importations, translations, paper-bound volumes, textbooks and pamphlets were copied on the cards. After the cards had been edited they were printed on the IBM 407 model for editing; put in alphabetic order, and assigned serial numbers in alphabetic order (since punched cards are more rapidly alphabetized on the machine

from numerical than from alphabetic coding).

The number of main entry cards for United States trade books of 1957 totaled 11,877. The list includes 27 subjects, in addition to juvenile, fiction, and miscellaneous. It was decided that paper-back books listed at \$1.00 or less would be excluded from the final tabulations, because many of these would not be entered on library shelf-lists, even if acquired, and because a large number of them were either types of fiction that most public libraries would not acquire or were reprints or reissues of previously published works. Textbooks were also excluded.

For each of eleven of the most important subjects, the entries in alphabetic order were printed on duplicate sheets, and seven of the strongest public libraries in the United States and an approximately equal number of the largest in California were asked to check one or two lists against their catalogs. These check lists were not available for sending to the selected public libraries until the end of August.

Personnel study.—A second major type of data, gathered only in the libraries selected for special study, is related to the qualifications and types of work of personnel. Each employee was asked to fill in a "personnel report card," on which the major types of information are the estimated hours spent on each job in a typical week, and the schooling and experience of each person. The analysis of this information will be made on the basis of level and type of work reported by employees of various classes of positions, or groups of classes, both professional and nonprofessional. Duties will also be analysed in relation to schooling and experience. Miss Jewel Hardkopf, a graduate of Columbia University Library School, and of management courses at New York University, formerly with the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries and engaged in management consultant work, is in direct charge of this part of the study.

Legal basis and government of public libraries.—The Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California,

Berkeley, and the Commission are jointly sponsoring the study of legal and governmental problems of public libraries, with Mr. Patrick Henry responsible for the draft report. The Bureau will publish Mr. Henry's report in its series of *Legislative Problems*. Since this is a series of factual studies, without specific recommendations, Mr. Henry will submit an additional section of recommendations to the Commission. In addition to his field work, consisting largely of review of legislation, charters, and ordinances affecting public libraries, Mr. Henry is interviewing a considerable number of librarians, trustees, and administrators in cities and counties, and others concerned, by reason of their positions, with local and state governmental administration.

Inquiry to Head Librarians.—The other chief source of data is the responses from a brief inquiry addressed to the head librarians, or librarians in charge, of all public libraries in the State. This inquiry has to do chiefly with personal attitudes of librarians about some aspects of CLA standards, and with position classification plans, pay plans, positions vacant, and the results of use of inter-library loan from the State Library.

Return and analysis of data.—The members of the Commission's office staff have appreciated the promptness with which many libraries have responded to special requests for information. In spite of the general cooperative spirit, they are also impressed with the large number of failures to supply requested information or failure to follow simple instructions in reporting, both on the routine forms of the State Library and on the special forms of the Commission. If these requests were those of private parties compiling data in order to prepare a paper or a speech, an incomplete sample of returns might be expected. But when the requests for information come from the State Library, or from another State agency such as the California Public Library Commission, in performance of its legal duty, such lapses are difficult to understand. For example, a special form of one page was sent out around July 3 to 99 libraries, re-

questing a few of the most important factual items that were missing from the 1957 annual report to the California State Library. Only 71, or 72 per cent, of these requests had been answered eight weeks later, and some of the answers were incomplete.

The only general request sent from the Commission office to all libraries was mailed in Berkeley on August 6, with the request that the information be returned "within one week, or at most, ten days." By 3:00 P.M. of August 29, replies had not been received from 65 libraries, or one-third of the total. Since the factual items requested were simple, and the other items asked for opinions, it should have been possible for the librarian-in-charge to answer in the absence on vacation of the Head Librarian. Although addressed to Head Librarians, it asked that the assistant librarian supply the information in the absence of the Head Librarian. The Director of Research had assumed that in the absence of any officer for more than a few days the next-in-command would be in charge and would meet reasonable requests for information. Even though this assumption was shown not to be valid for a considerable number of libraries in California, he still believes it should be a valid assumption, in a well-managed library.

Data most recently received are in process of tabulation and analysis, although the time limits make it seem reasonably certain that not all information will be available and ready for presentation to members of the Commission and the Liaison Committee by the deadline tentatively suggested by them, October 1. A report of tentative findings and recommendations has been set for the Friday afternoon session of CLA, on October 28. This general session is the joint responsibility of the Public Libraries and Trustees Sections and of the Library Development and Standards Committee. It is now planned that approximately half of the time of this general session will be spent in the presentation of the tentative findings, and about half of the time in small-group discussion and report.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY NOTES

BY HARRIETT GENUNG

THE ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS of the State were unusually well represented in San Francisco at the ALA in July. News from the academic libraries consists largely of changes in personnel.

The College Librarian of the University of California, Los Angeles, is Miss Norah E. Jones, formerly Supervisor of the Reserve Book Room at UCLA. The College Library at UCLA was established on July 1st as an administrative amalgamation of the Reserve Book Room and the Undergraduate Library. Robert E. Fessenden has been appointed first assistant to the College Librarian, and is in charge of reference service to undergraduates. Miss Ann M. Briegleb is also in the College Library. Stephen (Che-Hwei) Lin has been appointed full-time assistant to the Oriental Librarian in the Department of Special Collections at UCLA. Fred J. Heinritz from Rutgers University, 1958 graduate of the School of Library Science, has been appointed to the staff of the Catalog Department of University Library, UCLA. Ralph Johnson, also of Rutgers, is in the Department of Special Collections of the University Library, UCLA. Donald L. Read, formerly Psychology Librarian at Columbia University, and for a year, general assistant and cataloger at the Los Angeles County Medical Library, has accepted a position in the Reference-Circulation Division of the Biomedical Library, UCLA. Miss Louise M. Stubblefield, formerly Circulation Librarian, Columbia University, has been appointed Head of the Circulation Department, University Library UCLA. Mr. Richard A. Zumwinkle is in the Reference and Biblio-

graphy Section of the Reference Department of UCLA.

Miss Deborah King, head of the Circulation Department of University Library, UCLA, retired on July 1st, after having been a member of the library staff for thirty-four years. She was honored by the UCLA Library Staff with a gift for the beginning of a scholarship fund to help promising young people to secure professional training for a career in librarianship.

La Verne College reports that Mrs. Majel Warren has joined the staff as cataloger. Chaffey College announces a new head librarian, Mr. George C. Elser, formerly of El Camino College. The separation of the College and High School books is now in process in preparation for the move to the new Chaffey College campus in 1959-60.

Long Beach State College announces the appointment of Mrs. Ardis Koto as Catalog Librarian. She was former Head Librarian of Waldorf College, Forrest City, Iowa. Mr. Robert Hart, formerly in charge of the Santa Ana Extension Library for Long Beach State, is now a full time member of the Cataloging staff. Mr. Charles Leopold, recent graduate of USC School of Library Science, is in charge of the Santa Ana Extension Library. Mr. Frederick Forrest recently resigned his position as Catalog Librarian at Long Beach State to accept a position from Southern Illinois University to develop a branch library in East Saint Louis.

Occidental College has replaced Gwendolyn Shultz as Head of Circulation with the appointment of Mrs. Joan McQueen Crowley, MLS from USC, 1956. Gwendolyn Shultz has replaced Miss Dorothy Olney as Assistant Librarian at the College of Marin. Miss Olney, on the Staff of College of Marin since 1947 is unable to continue, due to ill health.

College of Marin announces Charles D. Mastin as librarian who replaces Mrs.

Ed. Note: I am extremely happy to introduce to CL readers a neighboring librarian who has volunteered to tackle the job of putting together the Academic Library Notes column. Miss Harriett Genung is one of the outstanding librarians in Junior College libraries today. Her title of Dean of Library and Audio Visual Services for Mount San Antonio College, is recognition of her competence and value.

Ruth Lockwood who retired as librarian, having been at Marin since 1943.

Grant Heil, Librarian, Ventura College, is the newly appointed editor of *Calibrarian*, alumni publication of the School of Librarianship, Berkeley.

Fuller Theological Seminary announces the completion of "Ten Years of Dead Sea Scrolls: a Bibliography," which is now being printed. The periodical stack room at Fuller Theological Seminary has been enlarged.

East Contra Costa Junior College officially became Diablo Valley College on July 1. Golden Gate College announces an added reading room to increase the seating capacity of the Library.

UCR announces the addition of a new staff member August 1 with the appointment of Hazel Oliver in the Catalog Department. She is a graduate of USC Library School and came from Northwest Christian College, Eugene, Oregon. George T. Smisor, Order Librarian, UCR, is Chairman for 1958 of the Library Committee of the Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies.

Mr. Lawrence Ferguson, MLS, University of Southern California, 1958, joined the Mt. San Antonio College Library Staff as Reference Librarian.

Scripps College has a new Reference Librarian since September 2nd, Miss Judith McDonough who is a recent graduate of the Denver Library School of Science. Friends of Mrs. Latimer will be interested to know that she has gone to Fresno State to be with her husband.

Fullerton Junior College reported a new staff member, Mr. Thomas Kimball, MLS from UCB. Nancy Carmichael of Fullerton, during August, was at Porterville as consultant in Library services. She assisted in planning the new college library for Porterville Junior College.

Richard Dean Galloway has returned as head of Technical Services at Humboldt State College after two years leave at the Institute of Administrative Affairs, Teheran. New members of Humboldt State Library are Jack Kambara, MLS,

UCB; Carlyle Parker, MLS, UCB and Wayne York, MS from Florida University.

Contra Costa College has an additional credential librarian this year with Mr. Lawrence Greene joining the staff.

Harold Wells, Head Librarian at Kellogg-Voorhis Unit, California State Polytechnic College, announces three appointments to his staff: Mrs. Margaret Gray, Technical Services; Mrs. Helen Ryan, Catalog-Reference. He states that the new library building is now under construction.

Mrs. Carmela A. Corey, Head Librarian at the Los Angeles Junior College of Business, has returned from a year's sabbatical leave at which time she completed work for a Master's degree in Library Science at U.S.C.

Immaculate Heart College reports that Sister M. Lucille, Reference Librarian has been appointed Director of the Graduate Department of Library Science. She has replaced Sister M. Regis who continued as College Librarian.

The Bakersfield Residence Center of Fresno State College, which is providing the B.A. degree in elementary education, has for its Librarian Mr. Elwyn Bridges who received his library training at University of Denver.

University of California College of Agriculture at Davis reports several changes in personnel. Nelson Piper is now head of the Acquisitions Department. Mr. Edward Wiseblood joined the staff in September as Librarian of the Veterinary Medicine branch library. He comes from the University of Nebraska where he worked in the Order Department and also as Assistant Science Librarian. Miss Roberta Stevenson has transferred from the Catalog Department to the Acquisitions Department in charge of serial orders. Mrs. Eli Sakshaug Bremer, graduate of the University of Oslo and the Norwegian School of Librarianship will be at Davis for one year in the Catalog Department. Mr. John Sekerak is in charge of Public Services.

California Workshop On Standards for Public Library Service to Children

BY SARA I. FENWICK

A WORKSHOP on Standards for Public Library Service to Children was planned by the State Library to bring to intensive study the suggestions for standards which had been drawn up by the Library Development and Standards Committee of the Children's and Young People's Section, Winifred Ragsdale, Chairman. A Workshop for this purpose was recommended in a resolution of the Fresno meeting of the Section and the California Library Association voted to assist in sponsoring such a meeting.

Sara I. Fenwick, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, was asked to direct the Workshop, and the dates were set for March 25-27, 1958, in Santa Barbara.

It was necessary to limit the size of the group in order to make it possible to do intensive work in the short period of time available. It was important, also, to have representatives from administrators as well as children's librarians. Invitations were sent out to a group of librarians who would provide such representation. In addition, resource people from library science faculties in California and from the State Library staff were asked to assist in deliberations.

An agenda was prepared by the Workshop Director and mailed out by the State Library to all participants in advance of the meeting. Recognizing the need for some current statistical information about existing services to children in California libraries, a questionnaire was prepared

by the Steering Committee, Marjorie Rankin, Chairman, and mailed to representative libraries throughout the state. Replies were tabulated by the Oakland Public Library and a report of a majority of the libraries contacted was ready for the opening session of the Workshop.

The Director and the Steering Committee met on Monday evening, March 24, to discuss agenda, and to plan the best use of the comfortable facilities made available for the meeting at the Adult Education Center in downtown Santa Barbara. Broad areas for study of standards were mapped out. These were designated as Personnel, Administrative Organization, Materials and Provisions for Acquisition, Services, and Physical Facilities. Participants were assigned to each group and a chairman was named.

Marjorie Rankin, Chairman of the Children's and Young People's Section, CLA, convened the Workshop for its first General Session on March 25, at 9:00. John Smith, Librarian of the Santa Barbara Public Library welcomed the group. Mrs. Phyllis Dalton brought greetings of the State Library and George Farrier extended a welcome from the California Library Association. Participants were introduced and Sara Fenwick presented as Director.

In preliminary talk the Director summarized the thinking of the Steering Committee that the considerations of the group should be oriented toward standards as measures not goals. These standards should apply to typical situations, but they should have built-in encouragement for situations that are a typical, of higher quality. It was recognized that children's librarians represented just one segment of the profession. The question had been
(*Children's Workshop . . .* Page 264)

Ed. Note: Before assuming her present position as Librarian of the Elementary Library Laboratory School at Chicago University, Miss Sara Fenwick held many positions connected with library work with boys and girls. Miss Fenwick proved to be the ideal keynote speaker and co-ordinator of the Children's Standards Workshop held in Santa Barbara last March.

STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICE

BY NATALIE EDWIN

Members at the final meeting of the Workshop on Standards for Public Library Service to Children held in Santa Barbara, March 25-27 agreed an editorial committee should meet in May to polish and unify the rough reports each committee had prepared. For convenience of meeting the committee was composed of the Southern California chairmen: Helen Fuller, Rosemary Livsey, Mary Jo Meade, Mildred Phipps and Natalie Edwin. The committee chairmen met in Laguna Beach on May 17 to edit the reports, which were forwarded to Miss Sara Fenwick for her comments.

In the original self-imposed time schedule we hoped the reassembled workshop members on July 12 would approve the standards for presentation and possible adoption at the October C.L.A. meeting.

The qualitative standards were approved with minor changes and corrections. However, at this point several members expressed strong feeling that the standards should be quantitative as well as qualitative. If this suggestion was to be followed it was very evident that more time and discussion was needed for the study of quantitative standards, and that a statistics committee with a qualified statistician was necessary to analyze figures from the surveys sent to California libraries. Other members felt it necessary, but urged moving into this area slowly if the figures were to be useful and valid.

Mr. Raymond Holt, Chairman of the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California, invited the workshop committee chairman to present a report on July 29. Miss Helen Fuller, in the absence of the vacationing chairman, presented a report of the workshop and received many excellent questions and suggestions which will be considered by the chairmen of the five sections.

The following is a working draft of the standards at present with only the principles given under each division. An introduction will precede the material, and an appendix of terms will conclude the standards.

OBJECTIVES OF LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(A Working Draft)

To help each individual child develop to the fullest his capacity for personal growth and social understanding.

To make accessible for children and adults working with children a collection printed and audio-visual materials selected to satisfy the needs of children through a variety of materials represent-

ing a broad range of interests.

To foster, through sharing, encouragement and guidance, the development of an interest in reading as a voluntary activity and an appreciation of the personal satisfactions to be gained from good books.

To provide guidance for children in the selection of books and of materials for viewing and listening.

To provide guidance in developing skills for effective use of library resources.

To serve as an effective social force in the community by using all library re-

Ed. Note: Mrs. Edwin is Supervisor of Children's work in the San Diego Public Library and a well-known authority on library work with boys and girls. As a member of the Library Development and Standards Committee she has done yeoman work on preparing and bringing to fruition these standards for Children's work.

sources, personnel as well as materials, to cooperate with other community agencies in providing good experiences for children in all phases of living.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

(Miss Rosemary Livsey, Chairman)

The introduction to Administrative Organization stresses the need for "The public library to co-ordinate, as integral parts of its program, service to children, young people and adults. A well-developed program of service for children makes good books, appropriate for this age group, available to all of the children in the community.

Intelligent community understanding of the scope of public library service to children and appreciation of its potential force in educational and social development of children as the future community group is of the utmost importance. The following are principles outlined in this area:

It is the right of every child, to have available to him the resources and services of the public library.

It is the community's responsibility to plan for and provide funds to support library service to meet the needs of its children.

There should be continuous joint planning between those responsible for school and public library service, based on realistic recognition of the functions of each agency, in order to provide complete library service to children and young people.

It is the responsibility of the librarian, as an administrator, to provide library service for children which should be regarded as an equal and integral component of the library's service. Services to children should be clearly defined and clear lines of authority and responsibility established.

Every library should have a written statement of policy covering the selection and maintenance of its collection of books and of non-book materials.

MATERIALS

(Miss Mildred Phipps, Chairman)

In the introduction it is stated that "The Public Library service should pro-

vide for the recreational, informational and cultural needs of boys and girls from pre-school through eighth grade or age thirteen, and for adults (parents, teachers and group leaders working with them). This service should include the best selection of books and other library materials, such as periodicals, records, films, slides, pamphlets and pictures. These materials should be selected by a professionally trained children's librarian. A special section of the library should be set aside for these materials."

The principles set forth by this committee are: Principles for selection and development of a collection of such materials should be based upon the general objectives of each library and written selection policies of the individual library.

A balanced collection of materials should meet high standards of quality in content, expression and format.

The book collection, magazines and pamphlets, audio-visual materials should all be carefully selected and have continuous re-evaluation and weeding.

The library should have resources adequate to meet the needs of the community, both actual and potential.

PERSONNEL

(Miss Mary Jo Meade, Chairman)

This section does not have an introduction but begins with the following principles:

Library positions in the field of children's work should be clearly defined in terms of requirements, duties and responsibilities.

Children's librarians should have qualifications for competent performance of their duties.

The library should observe standardized personnel administration practices which have become recognized in national, state and local governmental agencies.

Salaries for children's librarians should be at a level to attract and hold personnel with the qualifications and training suggested in these standards.

The services of a professional children's librarian should be available to children.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

(Mrs. Jean Bishop, Chairman)

The introduction follows: "The areas in public libraries set aside for the use of children and young people should serve as a symbol of library service to children. Its location, appearance and furnishings should be such as to invite children to enter, browse, read and listen. Its atmosphere should be as beautiful as that in the best schools and homes.

The physical facilities of a children's library or area should lend themselves to the efficient and economical rendering of library service to children and adults interested in work with children.

The children's area must be inviting and easy to use. Children's areas or rooms should be efficient, flexible and arranged to allow space of specific functions.

The highest standards of building and construction should be maintained.

Community and bookmobile stops should be provided at intervals so that every school age child is able to reach a library outlet (alone).

SERVICES TO CHILDREN

(Miss Helen Fuller, Chairman)

"The ultimate aim of all children's library work is service to the child. Through service the children's librarian meets the child, helps him locate resources, furnishes material and aids him in its use. Materials, personnel, facilities and organization, are all means through which this service is provided."

The following are the principles outlined:

Well planned hours of service must be maintained for the children's area of all units of the library system.

The public library should circulate for home use, children's books and other materials.

Each library system should lend material between agencies in the system so as to provide the maximum service to children as well as adults.

The children's division of the public library has the responsibility for providing reading guidance to individual children, to parents, and to other adults working with, or interested in, children or children's literature.

Each library system should provide reference and information service to children and adults working with children.

The public library children's department may sponsor or co-sponsor group activities within the framework of its own services. The public library's children's department should be closely integrated with other community activities for children.

The public library children's department should cooperate with and complement school libraries, planning with them to provide co-ordinated and complete service for children, one serving the child in his school life and the other in his community life, preparing him for using the facilities which will be his resource after he leaves school.

RESOURCE COMMITTEE

(Martha Boaz, Chairman)

The committee of resource persons suggested that quantitative measurement may be indicated for:

a. Personnel

- (1) Shelving staff
- (2) Clerical staff
- (3) Professional administrative staff

b. Materials

- (1) Current book titles
- (2) Replacements
- (3) Periodicals
- (4) Films
- (5) Recordings
- (6) Rebinding

c. Physical facilities

- (1) Number of square feet for such items as
 - (a) Work space
 - (b) Seating capacity
 - (c) Number of rooms in which various services are offered.
- (2) Other expenses
 - (a) Furniture and equipment
 - (b) Supplies
 - (c) Bookmobiles

The director of the workshop, Miss Sara Fenwick, felt that quantitative measures, to strengthen and make more specific qualitative standards should also be possible in the area of materials, personnel and facilities.

(*Children's Standards* . . . Page 262)

A Festival of Poetry

BY MARY ROGERS SMITH

SAN MATEO—THE NAME ITSELF has a lovely sound—and the place provided a setting of beauty and relaxation for a festival dedicated to poetry. There at the Villa Hotel from July 10 to July 12 over 350 members and friends of the ALA Children's Services Division gathered to fall under the magic spell of rhyme and rhythm, poetry and music. Rosemary Livsey, chairman, and her committee of Mildred Phipps and Frances Clarke Sayers provided a program which challenged our minds and lifted our spirits. It was skillfully balanced to offer inspiration to those of varying poetic tastes. Best of all it made us eager to introduce more poetry to children and young people and provided practical ideas for doing so.

The success of the festival was due to planning which included not only outstanding speakers but a setting and a schedule conducive to the exchange of ideas and the sharing of feelings. The arrangements chairman, Mrs. Mae Durham and her committee of Northern Californian librarians provided hospitality and entertainment which greatly enhanced our pleasure in the Festival and the values we derived from it. Before the first meeting and between others there was time to examine an exhibit of poetry books, listen to poetry recordings, and study the excellent poetry bibliography compiled by a special committee of Bay Area librarians for distribution at the meeting. Around the pool or in the pleasant lobbies we enjoyed renewing friendships, making new friends and sharing poetry.

There was a pleasant air of gaiety and anticipation when we gathered for the opening meeting on Thursday evening.

The informal smorgasbord buffet dinner set the stage appropriately for the Poetry-Jazz Recital of Lawrence Ferlinghetti and the Dicky Mills Trio. Frances Clarke Sayers presented Mr. Ferlinghetti as, bookman, publisher, the proprietor of the City Lights Bookstore in San Francisco, and above all, a poet in his own right.

In a perceptive and witty introduction to the recital Mrs. Sayers said, "San Francisco has a long history of service to the arts: music, poetry, painting, opera, the dance, and books and reading. Within recent years it has won recognition as one of the producing centers of poetry, the dwelling place of poets who, among other things, have had marked success in revitalizing the ancient methods of the bards, the scops, the gleemen, troubadours and minne-singers in bringing poetry into living contact with the people, by reading it to the accompaniment of native, American music—jazz. It has caught like wildfire, especially among that group of young people, whom, in our jargon, we describe as 'young adults' or as 'teen-agers'."

The unique qualities of the jazz-poetry presentation were effectively demonstrated during the recital, as we listened to the quiet, but compelling voice of the poet and the sometimes lively, sometimes ominous and sombre music of the combo. As Mrs. Sayers had pointed out, we found that "in the poetry-jazz recital, the poetry is an integral part of the music, on equal footing, and the music is something more than background and mood." We were also impressed by the way in which the music enhanced the meaning of the poetry by underscoring certain passages, adding richness and fullness to others.

The recital stimulated discussion throughout the conference. It was a challenge to increase our understanding, not only of this movement which has its roots in the earliest form of poetic expression, but of its component parts, jazz and modern poetry. There was enthusiastic agreement among many that as librarians we

Ed. Note: A graduate of Simmons College School of Library Science, Mrs. Smith has had a varied career beginning with a position in the New York Public Library. She has served in the Los Angeles County Library since 1952, first as Children's Librarian and now as Coordinator of Children's Services.

should know more of this method of presentation which is arousing new interest in poetry and bringing it to a larger audience.

It was a great privilege to have May Hill Arbuthnot, inspired teacher and author, give the keynote speech Friday morning. "Poetry, like music, is an aural art," she said, "and must be spoken or heard to be fully understood and enjoyed." If children are to develop a genuine liking for poetry they must hear it read aloud from their earliest years, simultaneously begin to speak it and later read it aloud for themselves. The first appeal is through its melody and movement, and when it is read, these must be preserved and even emphasized. Infectious rhythms and varied melodies delighted the audience as Mrs. Arbuthnot quoted from poem after poem to illustrate her points.

After presenting many practical ideas on how to read poetry, poems to choose, anthologies and books of individual poems to present, Mrs. Arbuthnot emphasized that librarians are in a strategic position to make poetry more important to all people. We have the materials, can display them and provide read-aloud periods for both children and adults. In conclusion she said, "We are living in times of trouble, and poetry like music comes with healing on its wings. Perhaps through poetry we can immunize our children against the cult of ugliness. Let us cultivate poetry with children until the older ones read it for themselves and the younger ones demand, 'sing it again.'"

Following this meeting there were two well planned opportunities for audience participation. In the discussion after her talk, Mrs. Arbuthnot answered questions about specific problems in introducing poetry to children. During luncheon monitors recorded discussions at those tables where poetry was the subject. Later, before the afternoon meeting, these discussions were reported and a number of new and practical ideas emerged. Among these were, introducing poetry on school visits, in family reading, and the therapeutic use of poetry in hospitals and with disturbed children.

Already reports are coming in which show that ideas gained from these discussions and from the Festival meetings are being tried in a number of libraries. More poetry is being used in story hours, in-service training classes are including information on ways of introducing poetry, and more librarians are reading poetry.

On Friday afternoon our first speaker, Annis Duff, editor and author, charmed us with her childhood memories of happy listening to verses and rhymes. From this early experience her pleasure in poetry developed to become a life-long joy. She finds that when poetry is a part of one's life, the experience of every day takes on added depth and beauty. Poetry adds beauty to household tasks, and makes solitude less lonely. Memory is an important factor in the appreciation of poetry and is one of the cardinal reasons for early experience with poetry so that verses and poems become second nature.

To help children find pleasure in poetry, we can provide experience with different kinds of materials in this field and share our own delight freely and joyfully and undemandingly. Mrs. Duff feels that while Mother Goose is not real poetry, it has the elements of poetry and is one of the best ways to give a child experience with rhyme, rhythm and the sound of words as a first step in the appreciation of poetry. In conclusion she voiced the hope that the new interest in poetry and meetings such as this may lead librarians to help children find "the undiminishing companionship and enduring delight of poetry."

Sharing the program with Mrs. Duff was Lillian Morrison, Assistant Coordinator of Young Adult Services, New York Public Library, Compiler of *YOURS TILL NIAGARA FALLS* and *TOUCH BLUE*. She spoke with deep conviction of the needs and interests of young people, who, because they want to know about life, explore ideas and test their minds, find a special appeal in modern poetry and jazz. She is concerned that we study these media and be familiar with their contributions to modern culture if we are to understand young people today.

(*Poetry Festival . . .* Page 265)

California Plan Under The Library Services Act: A Progress Report

BY DOROTHY SINCLAIR

AS THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT enters its middle year, the State Library staff finds it hard to believe that this is the third year. On the one hand, we ask ourselves such questions as, "Was it really only last November that the Bookmobile began service?" because so much has happened so fast. Thus in one way it seems as though the federal program has been with us always. The other half of the picture is the cold realization that this really is the middle year. So many good projects asked for, and so little time left! Did we really believe, in the first enthusiasm of the first year, that we could tackle them all?

We did think so, and we still hope we can tackle a good many. In the first three years, California's total share of the Congressional appropriation will have been over \$370,000, a good round figure, perhaps, but not when applied to the needs of California's rural areas. And not when compared with a total of over \$715,000 that a maximum appropriation would have brought. The following pages describe briefly what has been and is being done with the \$370,000.

The federal money will have paid approximately thirty man-years of salaries by the end of this year. About \$65,000 worth of books will have been purchased, and about \$55,000 of equipment. Operating expenses will have accounted for \$55,000 more. And part of this year's increased appropriation is still unallocated. This is the overall financial picture; project, by project, the program is as follows: *Butte County*

Probably everyone knows by this time that the Board of Supervisors of Butte County, after only six months of actual demonstration of service, voted unanimously to support the bookmobile and its staff at the end of the contracted de-

monstration period. Full local responsibility for the service will be assumed November 1, 1958, when the State will convey to Butte County the bookmobile, and the accompanying equipment and bookstock.

That vote reflected the views of an enthusiastic public, who borrowed almost 40,000 books, magazines and records in the first eight months of operation. In that time, the bookmobile traveled over 7,700 miles, and was in actual service (as distinct from traveling time) slightly over half the time. New borrowers numbered 2,233, a figure which does not represent the total readers served, as only previous non-users of the county library were registered.

School principals have reported that reading levels are up in schools whose students are served by the bookmobile, and parents comment on increased reading and increased reading *ability*. Adults mention particularly the material available on agriculture, current events, history, science, technical subjects. Their 1,919 reference requests have covered such topics as automobile repair, home planning and building, mining operation, business administration, architecture, travel, stock buying, classical and religious music. The film service has been widely used and much appreciated by a variety of groups, ranging from churches to pageant riders.

Publicity and community activity was an important part of the project, Book talks and school visits were frequent. Newspapers and radio and television stations have been most cooperative. But the bookmobile itself has been its own best advertisement. Many California librarians, and others, had an opportunity to see it on display at the San Francisco ALA Conference in July.

Santa Barbara County

The Santa Barbara project attempts to meet one of the great challenges to librar-

Ed. Note: One of the most exciting developments in library work are the projects carried out under Federal aid as reported here by Dorothy Sinclair, State Library Field Representative.

ians serving rural areas through systems—the problem of time and space. A large city library serves a concentrated population. Everyone can reach a central library easily—by telephone if not in person. Branches can be large because there are many people in a neighborhood. Book collections can be broad because many people will justify their cost by use. A county library serving scattered groups of people has a more difficult problem. Book-mobiles—yes, but only once every two weeks. Branches?—only in larger places if we mean standard branches. Stations?—yes, but their hours are of necessity few, their staff non-professional, their collections small, though kept fresh by frequent rotation in well-run county libraries. This pattern has meant much to many rural residents for years, but it has inevitably meant a time-lag in service. Professional readers advisory and reference service was available, but not at once; telephone service was the exception, not the rule; any book could be obtained, and usually was—but for a large proportion especially in smaller places there was almost always a wait.

There is no one answer to these problems that will work everywhere. In some formerly rural areas, the problem solves itself as new population comes in and justifies large branches. But not every rural area is destined to be a metropolis, even in California. What could be done to speed up reader and reference and request services in rural areas that are still rural?

In Santa Barbara County the problem is being attacked on two fronts simultaneously, with the assistance of the federal money. First, regional branches are being developed, eventually to be big enough and well enough staffed to take care of the normal request of the average reader. Emphasis is being placed on informational non-fiction and reference books. A rural reference librarian has regular hours for direct service in branches that are to become regional centers—a first step toward fuller professional staffing. Behind the development of these centers is the realization that today's people think nothing of traveling some distance to shop, to find recreation—why not then concen-

trate the formerly scattered library resources to create a library that can answer most questions HERE and NOW?

A second approach to the same problem is to give reference service by telephone, and even by radio. Telephone calls to Central from regional branches are encouraged and a radio informational program will be developed that will test out the use of this medium for answering actual questions. There will be short but frequent programs. This use of radio is admittedly experimental. If it does not work completely, however, no harm will be done for the project obviously requires a strong publicity angle. Rural residents whose library pattern has never included direct reference and advisory service need to be told what it is and encouraged to use it. This will take time; the radio program will serve this end if not the other more radical one. There will be additional public relations features, and an added benefit in improved relations among libraries in the system.

Amador County

Most of the 10,000 people who live in Amador County get to Stockton several times a year; after the local papers, they probably read the Stockton RECORD most. And since November of 1957 their visits to Stockton could include full and complete use of the Stockton Public Library's resources—with no wait, no registration, no strings. This privilege opens up to them films, records, and all the other resources a large library can provide.

Stockton is about an hour's drive from the populated part of Amador County—too far to go for "something to read." And therefore, the county's own library needs more than the full and free request line to Stockton it now enjoys. As a part of the program now going on with assistance from Library Services Act funds, a professional librarian works full time throughout Amador County; a study of needs and services is under way; Stockton's book lists and publicity are available; specialized professional help from Stockton's staff has been provided for weeding, collections and other problems; Amador staff attends Stockton in-service training sessions; building advice is avail-

able from the Director of the Stockton library.

Among the problems already tackled are weeding and inventory; collection evaluation and improvement; branch visiting and rotation schedule; increased funds from the schools. Others are down for next year's work, as the project will be continued, at the request of the Board of Supervisors, through June 1959. The future of the county library will depend on the study's recommendations, and of course on the Board's action. It seems likely that the recommendations will retain some kind of a tie with Stockton—there appears no other way so small a county can approach so close to the standards.

Processing Center

Sixteen libraries in northern California are now having books processed by the Center. "Processing" includes the following: pooling of orders (after selection by libraries at approximately the same time); receipt and checking of new books; forwarding invoice to library for payment of bills; cataloging, classifying and preparation of pocket and book card; preparation of additional cards as needed (e.g., union catalog cards, location file for county libraries); pasting, lettering, plastic-jacketing; delivery or mailing of completed books to libraries; pick-up or orders and gift books for processing from libraries; supplying cross-references as needed.

Planned for the future are the following activities: study of dealers' services by an Evaluation Committee, according to standards agreed on by present dealers and participating librarians; study of State Library's Union Catalog and other cooperative processing ventures for possible new ideas or expansion; catalog maintenance program; possible development of new Centers if geographic considerations seem to warrant this. The Processing Center must also keep close watch on all developments in this rapidly-changing field. "Cataloging at source" for example, might revolutionize the whole operation.

In view of these factors, equipment purchased for the Center has been chosen with an eye to its versatility. Each major

purchase could be usefully employed in another operation should it be shelved from its present job by technological unemployment! Present and ordered equipment, in addition to the usual typewriters, include: Multilith, Flexowriter, Pasting machine, and Dial-a-File.

All processing, in any library, is a means to an end—improved reader service. In every library, staff-members are aware of the time spent on these essential "behind the scenes" services, but in many one-man libraries, so much professional time goes to cataloging that there is little left for direct reader service. It was to help remedy this topsy-turvy state of affairs that the enrichment program for the Processing Center members was developed.

Obviously, improved catalogs mean somewhat improved library service, but a subsidized service that allows a local library to cut its staff and its total costs when reader services are crying for attention is scarcely a long-range improvement. It has therefore been a part of State Library thinking from the beginning that every library that receives service from the Processing Center will use the released staff time to develop and carry out a program of enriched reader service. This service may take any form that is useful to the individual library and acceptable to the State Library, and will be carried on by the local staffs, with regular reporting to and general supervision from the Field Office of the State Library, as required by the Library Services Act. Roughly speaking, therefore, the equivalent of 16 new people, professional and clerical, will soon be at work on enrichment of service in 16 northern California libraries. No assessment of the Processing Center's impact and value can afford to overlook this, the end for which the Processing Center proper provides the means.

Lassen-Plumas Counties

These two counties in northeast California are alike in many ways and have cooperated in many non-library fields. Their librarians have cooperated informally for years, and have worked for closer coordination, assisted by a recent Wight sur-
(*California Plan* . . . Page 266)



LIBRARIANS

Don't Miss Number 60!

*Books and librarians can
win world understanding.*



60th Conference

Promises to be 'Best Ever'

BY BERT N. SNOW

THE COMBINATION of a challenging five days of meetings and relaxation at the balmy "Playground of the Pacific" is a sure-fire guarantee for a stimulating 60th Annual California Library Association Conference at Long Beach, October 28 through November 1.

A completely remodelled Lafayette Hotel in downtown Long Beach makes it possible for you to enjoy a conference conducted entirely under one roof. General sessions, unlike the last conference in

Long Beach in 1954, will be held in the Grand Ballroom with a seating capacity of around 700 persons including space for exhibitor's displays. Six other "atmosphere" rooms have total seating for about 2500. No lack of space and inconvenience this time!

Because of the efforts of no less than a dozen sections and committees, the 1958 Conference will be highlighted by an imposing array of authors, historians, correspondents, poets, scholars, librarians, researchers, and one folk singer, all of whom will speak to open meetings. With a roster the likes of Allan Nevins, Brother Antoninus, Leon Uris, Fred Mosher, Marjorie Fiske, John Morley, Sam Hinton, Dr. James Jarrett, Richard Harwell, Emerson Greenaway, Dr. Ed Wight, and Langs-

(60th Conference . . . Page 243)

Ed. Note: Bert Snow is Director of Public Relations for the Los Angeles Public Library and is in charge of publicity for the forthcoming Long Beach CLA Conference. The difficult job of rounding up all the conference information in face of the many deadlines and unavoidable changes has been his.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

*County Librarians

1 - 5 p.m.

Lafayette Hotel

TENTATIVE
1958 C.L.A. CONFERENCE
LAFAYETTE HOTEL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30

Breakfast 8 a.m.		*Editorial Committee *Hospitals & Institutions Round-table *Library Development and Standards Committee	*Board of Directors
10 - 12	*County Librarians (9 - 12) *State College Librarians	1st General Session, CURLS Speaker: ALLAN NEVINS "A World View of American Culture"	3rd General Session Public Libraries Section Speaker: JOHN MORLEY "Assignment: World's Home Business Meeting"
Lunch 12 - 2 p.m.		USC Library School Luncheon Speaker: LEON URIS "A Need for the Tiger"	CURLS — Luncheon Speaker and Singer: SAM Adult Education Committee Speaker: DR. JAMES JARVIS "The Right to Read and the Discussion"
2:30 - 4 p.m.	*County Librarians (1:30 - 5) *State College Librarians	CURLS — Program Speaker: BROTHER ANTONINUS "Poetry and the Life of the Spirit" Hospitals & Institutions Round-Table Public Libraries Section Business Meeting Audio-Visual Round-table	CURLS — Business Program Speaker: RICHARD HARMON "The Cause That Refreshes: "Rising and Rebellion" Adult Education Committee SORT Young Adult Round-table Legislation Committee Documents Committee
4:30 - 6 p.m.	(5:00) *Board of Directors	Tours of Libraries (4:30 - 7) Audio-Visual Round-table Regional Resources Coordinating Committee	Tour of Libraries (4:30 - 7)
Dinner 6:30 - 8 p.m.	*Board of Directors		Library School Dinners (Except U. S. C.)
8:30 - 10 p.m.	Reception	8:00 2nd General Session Intellectual Freedom Committee Speakers: FREDERICK MOSHER MARJORIE FISKE	4th General Session Coulter Lecture Speaker: EMERSON GREEN "Reorganizing — Here and There"
10 -		Exhibitors' Night	



CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Directors	*Legislation Committee *Publications Committee *Trustees Citation Committee	
Session es Section IN MORLEY Wood's Hot-Spots" ing	Children's and Young People's Section Business Meeting Junior College Libraries Round-table (L. B. City College)	*Board of Directors, 1958-1959 (9 a.m.)
incheon Singer SAM HINTON ion Committee JAMES JARRETT Read and the Need to Discuss"	Children's and Young People's Section Luncheon	CLA - SLA - LA Regional Catalogers Joint Luncheon and Meeting (12 - 4 p.m.)
Business Program CHARD HARWELL hat Refreshes: Reading, Rebellion" ion Committee — Panel	5th General Session Trustees Section Public Libraries Section Library Development and Standards Committee Speaker: ED WIGHT "Report: Calif. Public Library Survey" Business Meeting	*Board of Directors, 1959 and 1959 Committee Chairmen (1 p.m.)
Round-table Committee Committee		
ries (4:30-7)	Reference Librarians Round-table Catalogue Librarians Round-table	
ol Diners except U. S. C.)		
Session ure MERSON GREENAWAY g — Here and There"	6th General Session Children's and Young People's Section Speaker: LANGSTON HUGHES Poetry and Jazz Concert	

* Indicates Closed Meeting

All Meetings at Lafayette Hotel unless otherwise indicated





Foreign Correspondent Morley in a recent interview with India's Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

World's Hot Spots to be Reported By Noted Foreign Correspondent

GLOBAL CORRESPONDENT, lecturer, and world traveler, John Morley, comes to the 1958 CLA Conference well qualified to speak objectively on "Assignment: World's Hot-Spots", which will be sponsored by the Public Libraries Section at the third general session, Thursday morning, October 30.

From 21 assignments to the critical areas around-the-world—Russia, the Iron Curtain, Middle East, Asia, Far East—Morley brings 27 years of globe-trotting journalism experience as a free-lance reporter to CLA this year. He owes his livelihood to appreciative audiences throughout the world. Morley is an officially accredited correspondent by the United States government, the United Nations, NATO, SEATO, and the Baghdad-Pact nations, which helps account for the fact that he has been given numerous interviews with Khrushchev, Adenauer, Nasser,

Ben Gurion, Nehru, Chiang Kai-shek, and other world leaders.

Following one of his recent world treks, news-hawk Morley said, "I've been covering world news from the rise of Hitler to the rise of Sputniks and big news is not just the sword rattling of dictators, not only the threat to peace, but the hopes for peace. It is not just the force of Sputnik among six million Communists, but the force of the spirit among 150 million Christians in Russia. From the Middle East I report the hope, as well as the horror—from Asia the transition as well as the tragedy of newly acquired independence of colonial people." Morley believes that the world scales are tipping heavily "toward hope, not crisis" and he intends to substantiate this, fact by fact, in his address.

When he slows his "break-neck" pace, Morley manages a home in Pacific Palisades (John Morley . . . Page 260)

American Culture, Theme of Historian



Professor Allan Nevins

THIS MONTH Allan Nevins, professor emeritus of Columbia University, will be in California for two reasons: First to become a member of the permanent research staff of Huntington Library, and second, to give the first General Session talk, sponsored by the College, University and Research Libraries Section at 10 a.m., Wednesday, October 29. Author, historian, teacher, and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, Allan Nevins will speak on "A World View of American Culture."

One of the most productive historians and biographers in the United States, Mr. Nevins has concentrated his attention on the Civil War period and later. His biographies of Grover Cleveland (1933) and Hamilton Fish (1936) netted him two Pulitzer Prizes, and in 1946 he was given the \$10,000 Scribner American History Award for "Ordeal of the Union."

It is said that Mr. Nevins eats, sleeps, and teaches history, and when asked to
(*Allan Nevins . . . Page 260*)

Stimulating Session Planned by Hughes

IN THE LITERARY WORLD there are few things that Langston Hughes has not accomplished or will attempt to accomplish. Successful poet, author, world traveler, playwright, and teacher, Missouri-born and New York-bred Hughes is now recognized as one of the founders of the current poetry and jazz movement.

Acknowledging the fact that Mr. Hughes is active in the children's book field, in addition to adult writings, and acting on the evidence gathered from prior poetry and jazz concerts, the Children and Young People's Section of CLA chose Langston Hughes for the 5th General Session, Friday, October 31 at 8:30 p.m.

The unique program will consist of four sequences of poems against music interspersed with jazz contributions from the Ralph Pena Quartet. The sequences are Dixieland and Blues Poems, Poems
(*Langston Hughes . . . Page 261*)



Poet, Author Langston Hughes



ALA President Emerson Greenaway

ALA President To Give Coulter Lecture

IT IS FITTING THAT A MAN who has made a national reputation reorganizing libraries be chosen to give the Coulter Lecture with the topic, "Reorganizing—Here and There."

Emerson Greenaway, ALA president this year and director of the Free Library of Philadelphia since 1951 will speak before the Fourth General Session, Thursday at 8:30 p.m.

Administrative organization, perhaps, has always been the major professional concern of Mr. Greenaway. Thurston Taylor, in his biographical sketch says: "He has translated ideals of public service into classes of positions, divisions and departments, and then with insight and judgment, has used individuals available to bring those abstractions to life."

Mr. Greenaway, a life-long New Englander, was graduated from the University of Massachusetts in 1923 and immediately took up the cause of librarianship as a reference room assistant in the Springfield Public Library. At the time Hiller Wellman, librarian at Springfield, did not believe in library schools, but taught and trained young Greenaway for administrative leadership.

The teachings of Wellman paid divi-

dends and Mr. Greenaway moved on to Hartford, Connecticut, Public Library as assistant librarian. During this time, however, he decided that Wellman's library school theory was wrong and enrolled in the University of North Carolina library school, graduating in 1935.

Mr. Greenaway's first challenge came in a small library in Massachusetts. He soon gained recognition from the library world for "pioneering the application in a small city of the subject division system of organization."

A man who knows what he wants and how he is going to accomplish it, he once said, in reference to why he works so hard: "I'm afraid if I stopped working and loafed, I'd never get started again."

While at Enoch Pratt in the 1940's, Mr. Greenaway's major contribution was improvement of the branches, bringing adult service into closer relationship with the main library, and planning a series of large new branches. The efforts of his work with Enoch Pratt and now with Philadelphia were amply rewarded when in 1955 he became the recipient of ALA's Lippincott Award for "Significant activity in behalf of the profession and its aims."

60th Conference . . . (from page 237)
 tion Hughes, CLA for 1958 is already being compared favorably with the best ALA Conventions.

Every day except the first and last features two general session speakers. Professor Allan Nevins, twice Pulitzer Prize winner, historian, teacher, from Columbia University, starts things off at 10 a.m., Wednesday, October 29, with a speech that should carry a message for every professional person interested in wanting to help "win world understanding." This session is sponsored by CURLS. The same evening, Frederick Mosher of the University of California graduate Library School, and Marjorie Fiske, a recent researcher with the Ford Foundation, will combine talents to give their California Book Selection Findings.

A further link with this year's theme is the talk to be given by Foreign Correspondent John Morley, who calls Pacific Palisades his home, but whose beat is the world. Morley is scheduled for the Third General Session, Thursday, October 30, with "Assignment: World's Hot Spots," under the auspices of the Public Libraries Section. American Library Association President, Emerson Greenaway, will deal with a favorite topic—library reorganization—for the Coulter Lecture in the evening.

Under the three-way sponsorship of the Trustees Section, Public Libraries Section, and the Library Development and Standards Committee, Dr. Ed Wight will conduct the long-awaited report-discussion on the recent California Public Library Survey before the Fifth General Session, Friday afternoon. The general session finale, planned by the Children's and Young People's Section, will feature author Langston Hughes reading his poetry to jazz music accompaniment. This combination, a proven success in the hands of a man of Hughes' stature, is now referred to as a "Poetry and Jazz Concert" and is expected to be one of the high points of the conference.

College, University, and Research Libraries Section anticipate large crowds at open luncheon and business program meetings with as diverse a collection of speak-

ers as could be imagined: Brother Antoninus, a lay brother in a friary under renewable vows and one of San Francisco's most interesting poets, will speak on "Poetry and the Life of the Spirit"; Sam Hinton, a Scripps Institute of Oceanography zoologist and folklorist, will sing and talk to Thursday luncheon guests; and Richard Harwell, executive secretary of the Association of College and Research Librarians and authority on Civil War history, will give a talk, intriguingly titled "The Cause that Refreshes: Reading, 'Riting, and Rebellion."

The University of Southern California Library School has arranged for Southern California author, Leon Uris, author of "Battle Cry," to speak about an author's responsibility to reflect and depict the times in which he is writing. Rounding out the list of prominent and informative speakers is Dr. James Jarrett, new president of Great Books Foundation, who will enlighten the Adult Education Committee on "The Right to Read and the Need to Discuss."

Registration fee information is being mailed to all CLA members and those who pre-register by mail will save 50 cents from the \$4.50 full conference fee to be charged at the time of the program. A fee of \$2.00 per day again will be the cost for partial conference registrants.

Conference planning committees, CLA sections, committees, and other groups, involving the time and effort of hundreds, have put together and provided for you a conference with an atmosphere conducive to the understanding and solving of problems in various fields of library service. In so doing, these persons have guaranteed for you a practical as well as inspirational conference.

If you haven't sent in your reservations for the Lafayette, Blackstone, Wilton, or any of the other fine hotels and motels, do so today! The better rooms are going fast!

See you all in Long Beach, October 28.

(Note: See the Conference Schedule in the center section of CL. Last minute changes, additions, and more detailed information will be provided you in the Conference Program.)

On The Lighter Side

BY ALICE TITUS

NO MATTER IF YOU come by train, plane, bus, or car, or whether it be from the north or south, rest assured that no trip is too long a journey to the 60th Annual CLA Conference at Long Beach.

The Lafayette Hotel is conveniently located in downtown Long Beach at Broadway and Lincoln Avenues. You air travelers who land at International Airport in Los Angeles will find a limousine waiting at the baggage stand to take you to conference headquarters in the hotel. The limousine makes 20 trips a day each way.

Greyhound and Trailways buses arrive and depart from Long Beach hourly; but depots are all within approximately three blocks of the Lafayette. If you are coming from the south of Long Beach on the Santa Fe, detrain at Santa Ana and take the Metro coach to Long Beach.

For those who drive, 600 cars can be parked on lots within a one-and-a-half block area of the Lafayette. The fee is 50 cents all day, or \$1.00 for 24 hours with "in and out" privileges. Car keys are left at the Bell Captain's desk in the hotel after the parking lots close.

Sandwiched between a provocative and stimulating Conference schedule are plenty of leisure time activities. A gay evening after the second general session on Wednesday is being planned for Exhibitor's Night.

Thursday afternoon at 4:30 transportation will be ready to take you on a tour

*Books and librarians can
win world understanding.*



of the new Long Beach Branch Libraries. Hot coffee will be served at the Richard Henry Dana Branch to refresh you until dinner time. You will be asked to sign up for this tour, no fee, but we need to know how large a bus, or buses, we will need. More details will be furnished you.

A boat trip through the Long Beach Harbor and around the bay can be arranged if enough people are interested. This cruise is all inside the breakwater, so there are no choppy waves to disturb sensitive stomachs. It is a delightful cruise across the bay, around the man-made island where 23 oil wells tap the riches below the ocean, and through the Marina and yacht harbor.

There are many places to eat within two or three blocks of the Lafayette, from Vivian Laird's Night Club to the Copper Skillet Coffee Shop; you will be supplied with an extensive list of restaurants in this area. There are a number of restaurants whose food and atmosphere is exceptional, like the Reef where you have a magnificent view of the harbor and Long Beach skyline while you dine on Oriental or American food.

If you plan to stay over the week end, Marineland, Knott's Berry Farm and Disneyland are each within a half hour of Long Beach. There is bus service to Knott's Berry Farm and Disneyland. These and other attractions are musts to further your enjoyment of the area.

Long Beach extends a cordial invitation to all — see you there, see you then!



WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

BY STEPHEN D. EWING

Apologies to Dorothy Roberts and Walter Sharafanowich for the error in July's issue. Mrs. Roberts is STILL head of ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY and Mr. Sharafanowich is the newly appointed head of ALAMEDA CITY LIBRARY. Sorry!

BUTTE COUNTY LIBRARY may have the distinction of being the first to have a federal demonstration accepted as a permanent part of the library system. After only six months of actual service, the Bookmobile and staff gained the support of patrons and the Board of Supervisors to the extent that the latter authorized support of the Bookmobile in the 1958-59 budget. A film record of this success story is now being prepared by Zoe Thompson and may soon be available for loan to other libraries. Congratulations to everyone concerned with this project!

The Northern California Processing Center, another federal demonstration and located in the CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY, began to deliver completely processed books on August 8th when 181 books were sent to EL DORADO, PLACER AND SUTTER COUNTY LIBRARIES and MARYSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Things are still booming along at CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LIBRARY: two branch buildings are under construction at Concord and Orinda; building of the new headquarters at Pleasant Hill is about to begin; architects are ready to start drawing plans for the new Lafayette Branch; El Cerrito is planning a bond election which includes library additions; citizens of Antioch are talking better library facilities; a second bookmobile was put into service; Technical—and Readers Services were moved to new quarters from the Hall of Records; and Pacheco Branch is reopening after a fire.

Contributions of any news or incidents that would be of interest to fellow California Librarians will be appreciated by Stephen Ewing, HUMBOLDT COUNTY LIBRARY, Eureka. Do not wait for deadlines but send articles in continuously.

Bid opening for two FRESNO COUNTY LIBRARY projects had fifty percent success when the furniture contract for Central was awarded and bids for construction of West Fresno Branch were rejected as too high.

Mildred Ernst, FRESNO COUNTY LIBRARY Circulation Department, suggests that when a young adult asks for books on pioneers, he may not mean the Daniel Boone variety. After referring one such request to the biography shelves, the youth signalled his success to her by holding up a book on space travel!

Gretchen Schenk, nationally known authority on rural library service and former head of KERN COUNTY LIBRARY, returned to Bakersfield for a brief visit to inspect the new headquarters building.

A recent display at KERN COUNTY LIBRARY consisted of a glass case filled with lost and found articles. Books, glasses, jackets, wallets, phonograph records and notebooks drew wide attention.

Two branches of LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY moved to larger quarters recently. La Mirada occupies a leased building built for the library and La Puente took over a former bank building.

Three new bookmobiles were added to runs by LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY with much shifting of present units, adding of stops and closing of small outlets. Their fleet now boasts seven bookmobiles.

NATIONAL CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY recently received a valuable collection of historical material in the gift of the Kimball Diaries. These diaries, which date from 1855 into the early nineteen hundreds, contain day to day notations of Frank Kimball who, together with his brothers, purchased Rancho de la Nacion in 1868. This Rancho has become National City, Chula Vista and parts of other communities.

This is the fourth year that NATIONAL CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY has presented a puppet work shop as part of the summer library activity for grade schoolers.

This year's project includes making a frog orchestra and marionettes for the "Tin Soldier."

County Librarian Jane Cotton was hostess at the open house of PLACER COUNTY LIBRARY's new quarters in Auburn in early August. A popular feature was the air conditioning.

Remodeling of the ground floor of REDONDO BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY has been completed—with Technical Processes and Children's Room occupying new quarters. The main floor and mezzanine are due for a face lifting this fiscal year.

Coit Coolidge, RICHMOND PUBLIC LIBRARIAN, reports that the library has been invited to participate in the selection of the 50 Notable Books of the Year for the years 1958 through 1961 by the Notable Books Council of ALA. Richmond will be one of the 40 public libraries making nominations for the annual list.

Howard Rowe jubilantly reports the success of the bond issue vote for SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY Central and Branches. Man! What tenacity!

Dorothy Traver, who has been Acting County Librarian, has now received permanent appointment as SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LIBRARIAN.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LIBRARY has added a bookmobile to its outlets and its first month's excitements include seeing patrons arrive on horseback and on donkeys. Most appreciated gift—ice water! San Bernardino County also has two branches in new quarters: Lucerne Valley Branch which doubled its floor space and Running Springs Branch whose close proximity to the Deputy Sheriff may now cut down overdue.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY LIBRARY joined the select few whose circulation exceeded 1 million volumes this year. Congratulations!

SAN DIEGO COUNTY's new Imperial Beach Branch answered a reference question even before it opened. An argument among members of the color guard took place before the dedication on position of the flag and was settled by the library's reference book on flags.

Amusing Coincidence Department: Title of a thoroughly dog chewed book

returned to SAN DIEGO COUNTY's Escondido Branch was "Crime Hound."

New North Beach Branch of SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY is scheduled for an October opening. The 6,000 square foot building has a book capacity of 15,000 volumes and a large meeting room. The former North Beach Branch will be renamed the Chinatown Branch.

A new Young Friends of the Library unit has been established at Presidio Branch of SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY. A series of charm and etiquette talks for girls and chess games, baseball clubs and visiting athletic stars for boys serve as lures. Both boys and girls help the librarians do odd jobs and entertain the younger patrons.

Marie Tinsley Smith, SAN LEANDRO PUBLIC LIBRARIAN, has announced her retirement on November 1st after twenty years of active service with the library.

Mrs. Lois Crumb has been appointed SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LIBRARIAN. She was formerly assistant librarian.

The annual hobby show, co-sponsored by SAN MARINO PUBLIC LIBRARY and the PTA, brought forth one surprising entry entitled "I am a nine year old capitalist." The fourth grader displayed a collection on stocks and bonds with personal reminiscences about her market plunges: one share of General Motors purchased at \$57.57 now grown to 3 shares worth \$105, etc. Dividends are plowed back, of course. All of this with her own funds, yet! They must have "healthy" allowances in San Marino.

Howard Samuelson, popular SALINAS PUBLIC LIBRARIAN, announced his resignation at the same time that SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY announced his appointment to the directorship of that library.

Miss Ethel Walker, former head of Santa Ana Public Library, retired July 31st.

Mrs. Elizabeth Singletary, SANTA CLARA COUNTY LIBRARIAN since 1925, has announced that she will retire on November 1st.

SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY celebrated completely renovated facilities with an open house and reception July 8th. (*What's Going On Here?* . . . Page 257)

WHAT IS GOOD LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

BY HAROLD HAMILL

FROM THE EARLIER days of Republican rule in Washington I am sure that we all remember well the proposition, "Whatever is good for General Motors is good for the country." Applying this logic further, we could successfully prove that what is generally good administration for General Motors, or any other company or institution, is equally good for public libraries.

Good administration is a complicated subject. Although we might with profit read carefully and thoughtfully the many books published each year on the subject, oddly enough, most public library administrators learn by doing rather than by intensive reading. It is certainly true that when an administrator makes mistakes he finds out about them very quickly. Perhaps learning the hard way in this field is as valuable as in any other.

To be a really successful library administrator is an exceedingly difficult job—one that places so many complex pressures upon the human personality that most of us readily admit to weaknesses in one aspect of the problem or another.

The successful administrator must be master of many skills: budgeting, personnel management, public relations, and many other aspects of library service. In this short talk I am going to stress three or four principles which I think are particularly worth remembering, and which, in my observation, are often stumbling-blocks in public library administration. Furthermore, where the administrator falls short in adhering to any one of these prin-

ciples, his library's operations are bound to be severely handicapped.

First, public library administration must be courageous. It is up to the individual administrator to maintain and defend high and firm standards for the library, particularly in financial matters. There is no magic formula which can produce good library service without a generous budget. Time after time, I have observed library administrators who simply don't measure up in this regard, and who, through timidity, accept as inevitable a mediocre or poor financial position for their libraries. The librarian must be sincere in his belief that the community can well afford a good library system, and not be beaten down by officials who feel that the library must be content with an inferior financial position. Courage at this level usually consists mostly of sticking your chin out and going firmly ahead. Occasionally you have to retreat, but then you come back with your demands as rapidly as circumstances permit. The librarian's office is no place for Caspar Milquetoast.

A bold and courageous attitude is not only necessary for maintaining high standards of finance and service, but must also apply in the field of book selection. We have been hearing at this conference some justified criticism of library administrators, simply because they have shown a lack of the requisite supply of old fashioned courage.

The second principle which I think is an absolute necessity in good library administration is the application of good techniques of communication in dealing with the staff. Last summer I participated in a conference on library administration at U.C.L.A., which was, incidentally, quite fully reported in the *Library Journal* of December 15, 1957. We had a great deal of argument at this institute over the de-

Ed. Note: Administering one of the world's largest and most complex library systems, Harold Hamill of the L.A.P.L. has no delusions about library administration. In this address before the Library Administration Division at ALA Mr. Hamill "layed-it-on-the-line" in simple but concise language which is as meaningful and appropriate for the administrator of the smallest library as for the largest.

inition of the term "democratic administration." My able colleague, Mr. Edwin Castagna of Long Beach, was the principal advocate of the thesis that libraries are best administered through a completely democratic approach.

I am afraid that I cannot agree that the proper word is "democratic," which implies majority rule, but rather "consultative," with decision-making clearly reserved to the administrator. He cannot hope to carry out decisions which consultation with staff has produced unless he also has faith in them himself. The chief librarian is the person who must in the end, make the decision, subject, of course, in matters of policy to veto and change by the library trustees.

Librarianship is filled with dedicated and sincere workers, but there are often situations where individual staff members may sometimes unconsciously tend to want to settle things in favor of their own convenience, without giving full and proper consideration to the public service. Often decisions have to be made as a choice between full convenience to the staff and important service to the public. In our extensive branch building program we have become aware of this when, often, the budget or circumstances do not permit complete provisions for both staff and public uses. In cases, for instance, where the library site is not large enough to provide parking for both staff and public, a choice must be made. Such matters are usually settled by compromise, but the library administrator has a responsibility to make decisions which sometimes have to be at least slightly unpopular with the staff. He should in every case, however, provide for a full and careful presentation of the staff's point of view and would do well to lean over backward on their behalf whenever he can.

While we're on this general subject, let me stress the word "communication." In every library system, and especially, of course, in large systems, it is extremely important that the staff be informed as fully and promptly as possible of all developments, progress, and problems. This is not an easy matter, even in the smallest libraries. In our library, the five principal

administrators meet every morning at 8:30 for a conference. These meetings last from ten minutes to an hour or more, and are held so that we may keep each other fully informed of developments and may debate the merits of various ideas and proposals. I think this device is very successful, but the chances are that on a busy day there may be the need for another conference before noon, because some important thing has occurred that all need to know about.

If it is this difficult to keep five people informed, what about the much bigger problem of informing the thousand others who make up our total staff? All kinds of communicative devices are used—meetings of supervisors or other staff groups, staff letters, memoranda, rule books, and others. Yet there always seems to be a great deal more that needs to be done to keep the staff really well informed. Someone has defined morale as the "feeling of being connected up," and effective communication is the key to this happy state.

Many people believe that achieving good morale among the staff is the ultimate test of good administration. However, I would warn against setting the impossible goal of trying to keep the staff happy and satisfied under all conditions. It is inevitable that in a group of highly educated and discriminating library staff members you are going to have a great many who simply are not "organization men." It would be unwise to press them too strongly to try to conform at all times. It is also inevitable that some are going to look at all administrative decisions with a constantly critical eye.

The third principle, by no means the least important, is the necessity of judicious evaluation of the library's program and accomplishments. In a business firm, the measure of success is a simple one—the amount of profit achieved over a period of years. Evaluating the success of library operations is much more complex. A common booby trap is to rely too strongly on the validity of statistics. You know the theory—a thousand somethings must be ten times more valuable than
(*Good Administration* . . . Page 263)

Ed. Note: When a thorough research job is needed, Dr. Peter T. Conmy, Librarian of the Oakland Public Library, is always ready to tackle the assignment. This particular piece may well prove to be one of our most important documents in the struggle to gain additional support for public libraries in California.

The California Public Library: State Concern or Municipal Affair?

BY PETER THOMAS CONMY

The California State Library in April 1958 sponsored a workshop on the problems of metropolitan libraries. This was held in Bakersfield and among the several speakers was a distinguished member of the legislature who suggested that the state in the future might extend its interest to public libraries. This, of course, might include state aid, a system of certification for professional librarians and possibly a state public library system. In the discussion which followed at least one county librarian and one city library administrator expressed serious doubt as to the power of the state to exercise any control at all over municipal libraries. Their point of view was that it was well settled that the public library of a city functioning under a home rule charter was the creature of that municipality, and an institution free from state influence. Both the legislator and the present writer stated that in their judgment, the state properly might assert an interest in public libraries, and having done so, bring them within the scope of its legislative policy. What the writer said at that time was necessarily extemporaneous. Since then he has evaluated the problem and presents herewith some pertinent thoughts on the subject.

The matter of the relation of the state of California to the public libraries maintained by its incorporated cities, unincorporated areas, library districts and school districts currently is of great importance. As a result of an appropriation by the legislature in 1957 and the creation of a Public Library Commission, a study of California public library service now is being completed. What the results of this survey will be are not known at this time. In the event, however, that the recommendations may include either state aid, or control either in whole or in part, the matter of the state's authority will need to be determined. It is hoped that this article may provide information on some important aspects of the problem. It appears best to present the data under the following major headings: (1) state and municipal functions distinguished, (2) the California State Constitution, (3) the state and education, (4) public libraries and education, (5) recovery of state sovereignty, (6) the California public library and state concern, (7) implications in a state program for public libraries.

State and Municipal Functions Distinguished

Prior to 1880, the municipalities of California were chartered in every case by special acts of the legislature. That august body in each instance defined the powers and duties of each city government in its organic act. In 1880 the new *Constitution*, made in 1879, became effective. This document not only prohibited special legislation but also included a provision for the home rule of chartered cities. This read as follows:

Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so

determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws. ¹

In the years that followed the adoption of the Constitution a number of cities heretofore incorporated by special acts of the legislature, reincorporated under the home rule provision quoted above. In this they were joined by several new territories for which freeholders' charters had been made. There was some question, however, whether the provisions of these charters meant anything at all if they could be superseded at any time by general state legislation. A number of cases found their way to the Supreme Court, and, although the justices were by no means unanimous, the Court consistently upheld the supremacy of general legislation. Writes Jones,

Notwithstanding the force of these dissents the supreme court firmly settled the doctrine that under the original reading of Section 6 of Article XI, the legislature had power by general laws, to supersede or take away, without the consent of the municipality, the power conferred upon it either by a special legislative charter or by a constitutional freeholders' charter and also to prevent, by anticipation, freeholders' charters from regulating matters already covered by general laws. ²

To correct the inconsistencies of this situation the people in 1896 amended the Constitution by changing the wording of the last clause of Sec. 6, Article XI, so as to read as follows, "and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws." ³

Municipal affairs versus matters of state concern. The effect of the 1896 amendment was to divide all law relating to incorporated cities into matters of state concern, in which the acts of the legislature would prevail, and municipal affairs, left to the control of the municipality. What a "municipal affair" may be is not determined easily. Written in 1924 *California Jurisprudence* advises,

It has been said to be very difficult, if not impossible, to give a definition clearly defining the term "municipal affairs" and its scope. In general language a municipal affair is one which refers to the internal business affairs of the municipality. ⁴

Written in 1957, thirty-three years later, *California Jurisprudence*, 2nd states,

Generally speaking, the term "municipal affairs" has reference to the internal business affairs of a community. If a matter is of state-wide concern and beyond the exclusive control of the municipality it is not a municipal affair and not subject to local control. ⁵

Criteria of distinction. General welfare as opposed to purely local interest; purpose of legislation, and implied agency are some of the tests that have been applied to determine whether a matter is one of state concern or purely a municipal affair. The difficulties are brought out by *California Jurisprudence* 2nd.

What constitutes a local purpose and what a state purpose within the constitutional provision limiting the legislature's power to tax for municipal purposes, is not always free from doubt. No general rule has been formulated in this state. Some functions performed by cities are both local and state in nature. Under some circumstances a state purpose may also be a local purpose, and the spheres of the two to some extent may overlap. There is, however, a tacit assumption that the question turns on whether the particular matter is of concern only to the city, or whether it also affects in a substantial way the welfare of the people of the state as a whole. ⁶

On the other hand in 1914 there was a state law in California regulating plumbing. The City of Stockton imposed a license on plumbers working in that city, and this was contested on the theory that the city's action contravened the state law. The court, however, held that the purpose of the municipality in imposing the license tax was to obtain revenue and not to regulate plumbing. Here the purpose of the city ordinance rather than its scope influenced the determination that the license requirement was a municipal affair, although regulation of plumbing remained a matter of state concern. ⁷

There are some fields in which the state definitely is concerned but for administrative reasons prefers to let the municipalities enact their own ordinances on the subject. In such cases the municipality is acting as an agent of the state, and although the governing ordinance is of local origin, the subject matter is one of state concern

and not a municipal affair. Said the Supreme Court of Arizona, "Whether a matter is one of local interest or concern, so as to be free from legislative interference in a city which has a home rule charter, or is of statewide concern so as to be controlled by state statute, has been said to depend on whether the activity is carried on by the city as an agent of the state, or is exercised by the city in its proprietary capacity." *

Rules of construction. Trend toward state concern. When the courts are called upon to pass on whether a matter is one of state concern or a municipal affair, there are few rules of construction, and much conflict of authority. Generally, however, if there are inconsistent charter provisions or ordinances, the courts, as McQuillin points out, uphold the state statutes if the matter is one of state concern. * In the first case to come before the California Supreme Court after the 1896 amendment, the learned Justice Harrison followed the rule of construction that to obtain exemption from state control the municipal affair must be mentioned in the charter. ⁹ In 1950 the District Court of Appeal held that in cases of reasonable doubt as to whether the particular matter is a municipal affair the courts will resolve the matter against the municipality. ¹¹

Definitely state concern. Notwithstanding the great difficulty in determining at times where the line of division between state and municipal responsibility may be, the following in California have been held to be very definitely matters of state concern, namely, (1) annexation of territory to municipality, (2) courts and control of crime, (3) the public school system, (4) county affairs in a consolidated city and county. ¹² In most states the line between state concern and municipal affairs is drawn tightly and generally it is illegal for a city to spend from its treasury for a matter regarded as coming under the state. In California, however, a minority rule prevails, to the effect that as far as education is concerned, although a state responsibility, it is held to be quite proper for municipalities to perform acts which further, benefit, facilitate or extend the state's interest. ¹³

Public Library, State Concern or Municipal Affair. Whether the California public library is a matter of state concern or a municipal affair must depend upon a determination of the state's responsibility for the dissemination of knowledge as provided in the constitution or as may be implied from the nature of the institution itself. If the constitution bespeaks a state interest in public institutions disseminating knowledge, or if the institution is such that its existence is for the welfare of all of the people of the state, it will be a matter of state concern. In some states the courts have held that a public library is a municipal affair. In a number of others, it has been held to be a matter of state concern. ¹⁴ What the status of the institution is in California must depend upon the constitution and the nature of public library development in this state.

The California State Constitution

California's first Constitution was made in Monterey in September and October 1849, and accepted by the voters on November 13th of that year. The document does not mention libraries but the articles on Education contains the following:

The legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. ¹⁵

This is part of the four sections on Education. Others provide for the election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a system of common schools, the establishment of a university and the dedication to education of certain lands to be donated by the Federal government.

The Constitution of 1879 contains an article on Education which opens in the following language:

A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the Legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. ¹⁶

Other sections of this article deal with the public school system, its support, the university, the state colleges, and extend some privileges to certain private colleges

which are mentioned.¹⁷ The only portion of the article bearing on public libraries is that quoted above.

Constitution and state power. The general power of the state is not limited to the positive authorizations and provisions of the constitution. The famous balance of power clause in the *United States Constitution* leaves to the states complete authority in all matters except those that have been delegated to the Federal government, and those that by the Constitution of the United States are prohibited to the states. Limited only by the United States Constitution, therefore, the state is sovereign and supreme within its own sphere. The state constitution by no means contains, nor could express all the powers vested in the state. That document is a directive from the people indicating certain things which they want done and prohibiting others. The Supreme Court in 1936 said:

*"We do not look to the Constitution to determine whether the Legislature is authorized to do an act, but only to see if it is prohibited. In other words, unless restrained by constitutional provision the legislature is vested with the whole of the legislative power of the state."*¹⁸

From this language is it clear that the legislature is restricted only by (1) the delegations of power to the United States in the Federal Constitution, (2) the prohibitions of the Federal Constitution upon the states, (3) the specific directives of the state constitution, and (4) the prohibitions of the state constitution. Unless the legislature is prevented from acting by one of these, it is free to enact laws on any subject. Said the Supreme Court in 1905:

*The express declaration in section 1, Article IV, of the constitution of this state that, "The legislative power of the state shall be vested in the senate and assembly includes all the legislative powers of the state whose exercise is not expressly prohibited to the legislature, or conferred upon some other body. In the face of this declaration there can be no implication of the absence or non-existence of such power, but whoever would claim that the power does not exist in any particular case, or has been improperly exercised, must point out the provision of the constitution which has taken it away or forbidden its exercise."*¹⁹

Following this the court quoted the words of an early California case:

*The constitution of this state is not to be considered as a grant of power but rather as a restriction upon the powers of the legislature, and it is competent for the legislature to exercise all powers not forbidden by the constitution of the state, or delegated to the general government, or prohibited by the constitution of the United States.*²⁰

In the light of what has been said it would appear that as far as the present language of the California Constitution is concerned, the legislature is free to enact laws on any subject that does not violate either its mandatory or prohibitory provisions. In 1897 the Supreme Court quoted with approval the words of Chief Justice Redfield in a Vermont case:

*It has never been questioned as far as I know, says Redfield, C.J., that the American legislatures have the same unlimited powers in regard to legislation which resides in the British parliament, except where they are restrained by written constitutions. That must be conceded, I think, to be a fundamental principle in the political organization of the American states. We cannot well comprehend how, upon principle, it should be otherwise. The people must, of course, possess all legislative power originally. They have committed this in the most general and unlimited manner of the several state legislatures, saving only such restrictions as are invoked by the constitution of the United States, or of the particular state . . .*²¹

Constitution and public libraries. Joeckel devotes several pages to a discussion of whether the public library is a matter of state concern or a municipal affair. He shows that in a number of states it is regarded as properly belonging to the municipality, although in other cases it is regarded as coming under the state. He concludes his discussion with the following sentence: "The result of the foregoing survey is to leave the issue as it really is—confused and uncertain."²²

Where the library is considered a matter of state concern, the reason for the holding is that it is a form of public education and properly must be classified under that great activity. The matter of the state's relationship to education, and that of the public library to education will be discussed below. At this point, however, it seems

safe to conclude that there is nothing in the California Constitution that would prohibit the legislature declaring the public library to be an institution for the diffusion of knowledge and enacting legislation either giving it financial support or defining standards of control.

The State and Education

Universally throughout the United States the public school is regarded as a matter of state concern. In practically every state there have been decisions definitely holding that state law on schools must prevail over local ordinances. In Watervliet, New York, for example, the Board of Education was deadlocked upon the selection of a superintendent of schools. As the date for the opening of school approached and it became apparent that the system would not be ready to function, the State Superintendent of Schools took over and in this action he was upheld by the courts on the theory that the welfare of the children of the city was a matter of state concern.²³ In 1890 the Supreme Court of Indiana decided that there was a state law authorizing the procedure to be followed in calling for bids and awarding contracts for textbooks, it would prevail over the policies of the city or school board.²⁴ In 1897 the Supreme Court of California had occasion to pass on the subject. Here a city treasurer, as representative of the city, demanded that the receipts of the school district be deposited with him, whereas the county treasurer claimed them under the provisions of the state law. In upholding the supremacy of the state law the court said,

*The city is a corporation distinct from that of the school district, even though both are designated by the same name, and embrace the same territory. The one derives its authority directly from the legislature, through the general law primarily for the establishment of schools throughout the state, while the authority of the other is found in the charter under which it is organized; and even though the charter may purport to define the powers and duties of its municipal officers in reference to the public schools in the same language as has the legislature in the Political Code, yet these powers and duties are referable to the legislative authority, and not to the charter.*²⁵

This is but one of a long line of California decisions holding that public education is a matter of state concern. The municipalities may raise funds to extend the interest of the state but they cannot contravene it in any way.²⁶

Public Libraries and Education

The general holdings of the courts have been that public libraries are educational institutions. There are not too many cases on the point. One of the most notable is *Carpenter v. St. Louis*, decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1928. The facts of this case emanated from a dispute between the City of St. Louis and the Library Board thereof over the tax to be levied for the support of the public library. Involved also was the art museum of the city. Consul for the city argued that these institutions were strictly municipal affairs, and not controlled by state laws. The Supreme Court, however, held that both the public library and the art museum were educational institutions and as such matters of state concern.²⁷ Stated the court:

The state may concern itself with any educational enterprise.

If a public museum is an educational institution in which the state is concerned and over which it may exercise control in St. Louis, then certainly a public library, a fortiori, is likewise an educational institution over which the state may exercise local control. That schools and their maintenance are separately provided for in the Constitution does not affect the question. Education is not limited to schools, and it is within the control of the General Assembly, in the exercise of the state's police powers, to provide for other educational agencies.

*As a state policy the General Assembly has assumed control of public free libraries as educational institutions. This is a legislative determination that they are a matter of state concern.*²⁸

The above quotation from the Supreme Court of Missouri is representative of the recognition given by the courts to the public library as an instrument of education. It will not be possible to point out all of the pertinent decisions but the following excerpts from the courts of New Jersey and Michigan will show the exalted posi-

tion engaged by the library in legal contemplation.²⁹ Says the Supreme Court of New Jersey:

The state not only fosters its public school system, but in view of the foregoing legislation, to our minds, indicates a public policy to bring into requisition, as an adjunct to it, the library, as a means of placing in the hands of its citizens sources and collections of knowledge to aid and add to their education, while the public schools are performing their functions, and after the attendants upon the schools have been graduated therefrom.

The spread of knowledge and the making it possible for all citizens to gain an education is deemed for the highest interest of the state. Public libraries, especially of later years have been counted as a means to this end, so much so that the legislature has deemed it wise to confer the right upon a municipality to give in aid money raised by taxation, to these enterprises.³⁰

The public library also stands in noble light in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Michigan, which said in 1912,

It is held that libraries are a recognized factor in civilization, a valuable instrumentality in education, enlarge and supplement the work of schools, are within the proper range of school apparatus, and free public libraries are supplemented to and a part of the educational system of the state.³¹

California. The California courts have had but one case touching on the educational nature of the library. This is Palos Verdes Library District v. McClellan, decided on March 26, 1929. In this case, which involved the issuing of bonds by a library district, the court quoted Section 1, Art. IX of the Constitution and the "Library District Act," Statutes 1909, implying that the act was passed pursuant to the constitutional provision (which ordains that the legislature shall provide for the dissemination of knowledge). The court then goes on to quote with approval a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, which in turn had referred to the Illinois decision on the John Crerar Library. This portion of the opinion is reproduced herewith:

That a public library is educational in character has repeatedly been held when its liability to taxation has been questioned. In Webster City v. Wright County, 144 Iowa 502, the Supreme Court of Iowa in construing the statutes of that state exclusively reviewed the authorities of the various states and concluded:

"Indeed, it would seem that little doubt should be entertained regarding the educational character of such institutions. On no other theory can a tax levy in their support be sustained. The national bureau of education at Washington has always taken the position that public libraries are institutions of learning. In interpreting the will of John Crerar, the founder of the great public library of Chicago, Judge Tuley at circuit, said in an opinion adopted by the appellate court as its own, "Such a library, beyond dispute, is a great public blessing to all within its range, rich and poor alike. It will make all of them wiser and better and more useful and more powerful for good in all the relations of life. It is pre-eminently an educational institution, because its benefits will extend to a larger body of people than can be reached by any college or other school of learning."

In this state a library is considered to be within the proper range of school apparatus, for the state expressly authorizes the acquirement and use of books by a school township and rural independent districts, and the establishment of small libraries to aid in the dissemination of knowledge. Indeed it is quite generally conceded that Carlisle was right when he said that the university of today is a collection of books. Of course, it is not a school in the narrow sense of the word, but a tax for the organization and maintenance of public libraries, as a part of the educational system of the state, has been sustained without question.³²

After the above quotation from the Iowa decision the California court concluded, "The latter (library districts) are conducted for the general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, and are educational as well as quasi municipal."³³

In the light of what has been said above it is clear that the courts of the several states, including California, when called upon to classify the public library have done so by placing it under the general field of education. In 1927 when the California state government was reorganized under Governor Young, the State Library was placed under the Department of Education.³⁴ The United States also has followed a similar pattern by placing the bureau of Library Service in the Office of Education. That the public library is regarded as a form of education appears now to be established firmly.

Recovery of State Sovereignty

The writings of the late Ellwood Patterson Cubberley, for many years Dean of the School of Education at Stanford use the expression, "recovery of state sovereignty." Perhaps the expression is not an accurate description of the process and the term "reassertion of state sovereignty" might appear better. What the learned writer meant, however, was the placing under state supervision, educational institutions that had grown up in the absence of it. On the frontier settlers established schools for their children and taxed themselves for their support. These were public schools, but they had arisen independently of state control. When the state later had enacted a school law applicable to all public schools it was necessary for these frontier schools to become subject to it. To some it now appeared that the state was interfering, that it was forcing citizens who in good faith were operating a school in their area, to accept a school law. Really, however, the state's control of education had been latent during the pioneer period. The supervision of the public school system always had been a matter of state concern, even if the state had failed to exercise it. Cubberley says,

Beginning about 1840 to 1850, but not becoming prominent for a generation later, the States began the process of regaining their original sovereignty by recalling the authority which had previously been delegated. Within the past three decades this process of recall has become marked, and now, for the first time we may be said to be about to realize in the United States the goal of a series of real state school systems. Under this new condition the States are withdrawing from the subordinate units what these units cannot do to the best advantage for themselves or for the State, and are in turn giving to these subordinate units new powers and duties which they can exercise to better advantage than can the state. The process is one of subordination, centralization, reorganization and redelegation, with a view to producing a unified series of public schools better calculated to meet modern educational conditions and needs.³⁵

If the state has the power to control public libraries (and it is apparent that under the *California Constitution* it does) the fact that to date it has not exercised this power does not mean that it has lost it. It would appear that if the State of California desires to assert her sovereignty over public libraries, she has a full right to abrogate the policy of allowing the power to lie latent and to adopt whatever legislation may be deemed necessary. As the Federal and State Governments have expanded their interests and have enacted laws covering matters heretofore not made of subject of legislation, the constitutionality of the act has been resisted in many cases, and in a large number upheld upon the existence of powers hitherto unasserted. This was notably true of the constitutionality of the interstate commerce legislation and more recently of the "new deal" laws.

The California Public Library and State Concern

If the State of California has the power to declare public libraries a matter of state concern (and it is the writer's opinion that it has it, and has had it since 1849) it must follow that the state has a discretion in exercising it. To date California has allowed this power for the most part to remain latent but not entirely so. A wide discretion permits the state to exercise its powers in either a unitive or a distributive fashion. If the state should decree that there be a state system of public libraries it would be establishing a unit of control. On the other hand, it may distribute its power through permissive legislation. As early as 1874 the legislature authorized the City of Los Angeles to establish and support from taxes a public library.³⁶ At this period the legislature had a constitutional authority to enact special legislation. In 1879 this was abrogated and the state limited to the making of general laws. The state, however, in 1874 delegated to the City of Los Angeles its own power to establish a library.

In 1863 the state regarded the public service being rendered by the so-called "social" libraries, and by a law enacted in that year exempted them from taxes if the income did not exceed \$30,000 annually.³⁷ In 1878 the state authorized any incorporated city or city and county to establish a public library. This law was amended several times; the last time in 1909.³⁸ In that year also the state authorized counties

to establish libraries.³⁹ In that same year a law was made which permitted the establishment of public libraries in unincorporated towns and villages through the formation of library districts, and in 1911 union high school districts were permitted to operate public libraries.⁴⁰ In 1911 the state permitted the use of eminent domain for the acquiring of property for public library purposes.⁴¹ In 1915 the schools districts were authorized to operate libraries which "shall be open to teachers, pupils and residents of the district."⁴²

In 1943 when the *Education Code* was enacted, all existing legislation relating to public libraries was incorporated therein.⁴³

Heretofore, the state has distributed its interest in public libraries to the counties, the municipalities, the library districts, high school districts, and school districts. At any time it may revoke this distributive legislation and substitute therefor modifications that would be either nearly or completely unitive. Such a change would be quite proper for the reason that the units now maintaining public libraries are units of the state government. Says *California Jurisprudence 2d*,

*Municipal corporations are the agents or representatives of the state in the particular locality in which they exist. They are organized for the purpose of carrying out the objective of the legislature to provide for the general welfare of the state. In providing for such organizations the legislature need confer upon them only such powers as, in its judgment, are proper to be exercised by them in the discharge of the particular functions of government that may be conferred on them. And subject to constitutional restrictions, the legislature has absolute power over the organization, dissolution, powers and liabilities of such corporations. It may enlarge or restrict their powers, direct the mode and manner of their exercise, and define what acts they may and may not perform.*⁴⁴

From what has been said it would appear that all existing library legislation in California may be amended, modified and repealed at any time by the legislature. Substituted or new legislation could assert in a more poignant manner the concern of the state, and emphasize the unitive rather than the distributive feature.

Implications in a State Program for Public Libraries

If in the future the legislature should determine upon a more definite assertion of its interest in public libraries, and substitute a state control for the present distributive and delegated authority many important and progressive changes could result. One of these might be the imposition of desirable standards of personnel, support and book collections. Another might be state aid, and, of course, a system of certification of librarians would be possible. The imposition of such standards would elevate the efficiency of the public library. It would remove it from the lethargy of disinterested officials, the doldrums of local politics, and its inability in many cases to compete with the more spectacular departments of local government, such as fire fighting. Exalted, however, it would render a greater service. It would protect more easily the intellectual freedom of the community, and would become a strong ally of formal education. It would meet effectively the increased demands which a rising educational level is bringing in every community.

Conclusion

From what has been said above it is the writer's conclusion

- (1) that public libraries properly are a matter of state concern in California
- (2) that heretofore the State of California has not exercised its latent power to declare the public library a matter of state concern
- (3) that the present distributive authority for public libraries, existing in several different laws, may be substituted by a state, unitive public library law
- (4) that the public library is basically a part of public education
- (5) that municipal operation of public libraries has not made them a municipal affair but that they are latently a matter of state concern
- (6) that the sovereign power of the state over public libraries may be exercised at any time.

- 1 *Constitution* (1879 Art. XI, Sec. 6.)
- 2 William Carey Jones, "Municipal Affairs in the California Constitution," *California Law Review*, 132-47, presents a comprehensive study of the problem. The quotation is from pp. 133-34.
- 3 Amendment adopted November 3, 1896. A further amendment of this section was adopted on November 3, 1914, but the changes will not be commented on as they are not pertinent to this discussion.
- 4 18 *California Jurisprudence*, 785.
- 5 34 *California Jurisprudence* 2d, 748.
- 6 34 *California Jurisprudence* 2d, 735.
- 7 Matter of J. B. Prentice, 18 *California Appellate* 537 (1914).
- 8 Luhrs v City of Phoenix, 52 *Arizona* 438, 83 P. 3d, 283.
- 9 McQuillin, *Municipal Corporation* II, Sec. 4184, p. 144.
- 10 Fragley v Phelan, 126, *California*, 383.
- 11 Dairy Bell Farms v Brock, 97 *California Appellate* 2d, 146.
- 12 Jones, *op. cit.*, pp. 141-42.
- 13 Wetmore v Oakland, 99 *California*, 146.
- 14 McQuillin, *Municipal Corporation*, 41113, note 14.
- 15 *Constitution* (1849) Art. IX, Sec. 2.
- 16 *Constitution* (1879) Art. IX, Sec. 1.
- 17 See *Ibid.*, Art. IV, Sec. 2 to 14 incl.
- 18 Fitts v Superior Court, 6 *California* 2d, 230.
- 19 Sheehan v Scott, 145 *California*, 684.
- 20 People v Coleman, 4 *California*, 46.
- 21 Quoted in Mitchel v Winnek, 117 *California*, 520. The quotation is from Thorpe v Rutland, etc. R. R., 27 *Vermont*, 142.
- 22 C. B. Joeckel, *The Government of the American Public Library*, p. 47.
- 23 Hutchinson v Skinner, 49 *New York*, Sup. 360 (1897).
- 24 State ex rel. Clark v Haworth, 23 *N. E.*, 946 (Indiana 1890).
- 25 Kennedy v Miller, 97 *California*, 429 (1893). Some other celebrated California cases on this point are Hancock v Board of Education 140 *California*, 554 (1903), Los Angeles School District v Langden, 148 *California*, 380 (1906); Board of Education v Davidson 190 *California*, 162 (1923), Esberg v Bodaracco, 202 *California*, 110 (1927), Piper v Big Pine School District 193 *California*, 664 (1924).
- 26 Wetmore v Oakland 99 *California*, 146 (1893), Whitmore v Brown, 20 *California*, 473 (1929).
- 27 Carpenter v St. Louis, 318 *Mo.*, 870 (1928). For the background of this controversy see Charles H. Compton, *Twenty-five Crucial Years of the St. Louis Public Library* 1927-1952, pp. 34-54.
- 28 *Ibid.*
- 29 The reader will find the following decisions of interest:
 Crerar v Williams, (Illinois) 34 *N. W.*, 467.
 Essex v Brooks, 164 *Mass.*, 79.
 Brooks v Schultz, 178 *Mo.*, 222.
 Donohugh v Free Public Library of Philadelphia, 86 *Pa.*, 306.
 School City of Marvin v Forrest, 78 *N. E.*, 187.
 Board of Trustees of Public Library of Covington v Beitzen, 118 *Kentucky*, 738.
 Detroit v Engel, 207 *Mich.*, 106.
 Maynard v Woodard, 36 *Mich.*, 423.
- 30 Free Public Library of Newark v Civil Service Commission of New Jersey, 83 *N. J. L.*, 196 (1912).
- 31 Attorney General v Thompson, 168 *Mich.*, 511.
- 32 Palos Verdes Library District v McClellan, 97 *California Appellate*, 769. The first inner quotation is from Webster City v Wright County, and the second from Crerar v Williams, 44 *Ill. App.*, 497.
- 33 *Ibid.*
- 34 *Statutes* 1927, p. 969.
- 35 E. P. Cubberley, *State School Administration*, p. 132 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company 1927).
- 36 *Statutes* 1874, 6, 274.
- 37 *Statutes* 1863, p. 624.
- 38 *Statutes* 1877-78, p. 329; *Statutes* 1880, p. 321; *Statutes* 1901, p. 557; *Statutes* 1909, p. 815.
- 39 *Statutes* 1909, p. 811.
- 40 *Statutes* 1909, p. 815; *Statutes* 1911, p. 467.
- 41 *Statutes* 1911, p. 17.
- 42 *Statutes* 1915, p. 272.
- 43 The "Municipal Libraries Act" is *Education Code*, 22201-65; the "Library District," *Education Code*, 22601-733; the Unincorporated Towns Library Act, "Education Code, Sec. 22301-434; "Union High School District Public Libraries," *Education Code*, 22801-23102; "School District Public Libraries," *Education Code*, 19051-203; "Corporation to Administer Libraries," *Education Code*, 23201-212.
- 44 34 *California Jurisprudence* 2d 728.

What's Going On? . . . (from page 246)
 More than 3000 citizens of Santa Barbara City and County viewed the final result of three years planning and construction. Percy C. Heckendorf, President of CLA's Trustee's Section and Santa Barbara Library Board, cut the traditional ribbon. All must have missed the presence of John Smith, Librarian, who is "half way 'round the world."

Temporary set backs were handed the Manteca and Tracy Branches of STOCKTON and SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY LIBRARY when their bond issues for new buildings failed at election. Manteca's failed by 2 votes which means hope for success in the near future.

To The Membership Of
The California Library Association:

In addition to routine attention to incidents of censorship being reported regularly in the *California Librarian*, the Intellectual Freedom Committee this year has prepared a statement of policy for itself entitled, "Intellectual Freedom in Libraries," which is being presented to the Executive Board for approval at its Long Beach meeting. The statement is being published now with an invitation to the membership to comment thereon in advance of Executive Board action.

It is anticipated that this statement will provide firm authority and backing to the Intellectual Freedom Committee in the continuing attention it will be necessary to give to problems of censorship in California during the years ahead, and particularly during the 1959 Legislative session.

CLA INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

Intellectual Freedom In Libraries

A Statement of Policy

A. PREAMBLE

The following statement of policy was developed by the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the California Library Association and the Book Selection Policies Committee of the School Library Association of California. These professional associations are directly concerned with the freedom of all members of a democratic society to read what they will in the course of making the social, educational, and political judgments on which that society is based. Without such freedom the very fabric of democracy is in danger. There is evidence that books and libraries are the chief bastion against the pressures toward conformity which are in large part already overwhelming the motion picture, radio and television, and the press. Only in libraries can the interested student easily find record of the past, and only in libraries can the interested citizen hope to find all the relevant facts concerning current controversial issues. It is appropriate that librarians should deem their freedom, and that of their libraries, of the utmost importance to the continued existence of democracy.

B. AUTHORITY

Through their respective Executive Boards the Associations have empowered the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the California Library Association to act in their

behalf in all four areas of concern described below. These areas of concern constitute continuing responsibilities of the two Committees, acting separately or together, until this Statement of Policy is amended or revoked.

C. AREAS OF CONCERN

1. The Associations are concerned with watching for proposed legislation at the state, local, and school district level which might place library collections in jeopardy, or which might restrict, prejudice, or otherwise interfere with the selection, acquisition, or other professional activities of librarians.

The Committees are instructed to write letters and to talk with legislators and administrators to present the Association's point of view, and to appear before legislative and administrative committees in the interest of preserving freedom of the press and the right to read.

2. The Associations are also concerned with legislation at the state, local, and school district level which tends to strengthen the position of libraries and other media of communication as instruments of knowledge and culture in a free society.

The Committees are instructed to watch for legislation in the general field of the communication of knowledge and ideas which the Associations might desirably support as being beneficial to the whole concept embodied in the phrase "Freedom to Read." The Committees are instructed to inform the Association memberships of such pending legislation, to present their recommendations, and to tender the Associations' support to such legislation.

3. The Associations are concerned with proposed or actual restrictions imposed by administrative authority on library materials or on the selection judgments, order procedures, or administrative practices of librarians.

The Committees are instructed, at will or on request of either party to a controversy, to (a) determine the facts; (b) develop a statement of the Association's position in relation to this statement of policy; (c) present the Association's position to all interested parties, including the Press, when, in the Committees' judgment, this seems wise or necessary.

4. The Associations believe that every library, in order to strengthen its own selection process, and to provide an objective basis for the evaluation of that process, should develop an official statement of policy for the selection of library materials.

The Committees are instructed to collect existing selection policies from all types of libraries, to promote their development and official adoption by libraries not yet having them, and to develop sample prototypes of selection policies for the guidance of librarians writing such policies.

May 9, 1958

CLA Intellectual Freedom Committee

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John Morley . . . (from page 240)
sades, California, and "Who's Who" includes him among its distinguished Californians. Law-trained John Morley was raised in Chicago and New York and attended the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and Blackstone College of Law.

Since his first beat abroad in 1931, Morley has built an enviable record as a correspondent and international affairs expert. His current affairs syndicated column "After Hours", began in 1933 and is now read by millions throughout the world. Other contributions appear in the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, and Readers' Digest.

During World War II, he was director of a combined U. S. Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and F.B.I. campaign against foreign spies and careless-talking citizens. For this Morley was cited by the War Department for "invaluable service to the nation." By 1950 he was a full-fledged war correspondent covering both the Korean War and the Indo-China War until 1956.

In view of this country's constant evaluation of its foreign relations and our 1958 conference theme, it appears likely that all of us will benefit greatly from the vast experience of John Morley.

Allan Nevins . . . (from page 241)
tell a sparkling anecdote about Allan Nevins, friends of the historian usually answer, "He is the hardest working man in the world." But in spite of the rigid work schedule he has set for himself Mr. Nevins admits it takes something more than collecting a myriad accurate details to recapitulate a true impression of history.

The author, though firmly entrenched at Columbia since 1931, has seen to it that his career would take him outside the confines of college halls occasionally. He spent one year in 1937 as a visiting scholar at Huntington Library and was a special representative for the Office of War Information in New Zealand and Australia from 1943 to 1945.

In many books, critics point out, Mr. Nevins advances a characteristic of extreme fair-mindedness. He propounds no sensational interpretations, no startling new theories, but brings a steady impartial judgment to bear.

For his great love of history, he says—in part from the essay—"In Defense of History," "Poetry, philosophy, drama, all have dignity of their own; but is inferior to the dignity of history, for each is dependent upon history for a great part of its materials."

Your CLA Publications Committee Announces . . .

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California Local History, A Centennial Bibliography	\$6.50
Finding List of Special Collections and Special Subject Strengths of California Libraries	ea. 1.75
Summary Proceedings of Fresno Conference, 1957	1.00
Interlibrary Loan Card - pack of 50	.50
Wight Report: Separation of Pro- fessional and Non-professional Work in Public Libraries	ea. .25

California Library Bulletin 1950 Centennial Issue	1.00
Rather: <i>Library Cooperation</i>	.15
Delmatier: <i>American Newspapers in 8 California Libraries 1900- 1954</i>	2.00
Intellectual Freedom Kit	1.00
Eddy: <i>County Free Library Organ- izing in California 1909-1918</i>	2.50
Choosing The Right Book	.15
Sayers: <i>Of "Memory and Much- ness" - lots of 50</i>	2.50
Mackenzie: <i>A Fine Contagion</i>	5.00
(Minimum order, 25c)	

Available At
CLA Office, Berkeley

Langston Hughes . . . (from page 241)

to Drum Rhythms, Gospel - Religious Poems, and Cool Contemporary Poetry.

As a poet, Mr. Hughes has attempted to incorporate into many of his poems the rhythms and nuances of Negro music. From this it is easy to understand why he has been so active with the combination of poetry read to jazz music. In one of his early efforts for children titled "The First Book of Rhythms", he says, "Rhythm is something we share in common, you and I, with all the plants and animals and people in the world."

Mr. Hughes' love for beauty, faith in humanity, and zest for adventure has carried him to the four corners of the world in search of a better understanding of his fellow man. His recent autobiography, "I Wonder as I Wander", reflects this search and an unusual ability to interpret life itself.

Throughout this country and Canada, Mr. Hughes has been acclaimed for his dramatic readings to jazz backgrounds. The New Yorker calls him "one of the worthiest entrants in the poetry-read-to-jazz melee" and from the London, (Ontario) Free Press, "Hughes has wry humor and he can pack a wallop with rhythm and between-the-lines meaning. He can be biting and tender, simple and complex in his implications."

Providing the musical stimulation for the program is the Ralph Pena Quartet. The group, consisting of the more orthodox instrumentation for poetry and jazz sessions, is comprised of Bob Hardaway, tenor saxophone, Billy Bean, guitar, Larry Bunker, drums, and Pena, bass. Pena and his group are resident Southern California musicians and have had experience with such jazz greats as Stan Kenton and Shorty Rogers.

Langston Hughes feels the present attempts at mixing poetry and jazz "may bring poetry back to a broader public appreciation". Mr. Hughes, no doubt will play a stellar role in helping to bring it back. Don't miss the 5th General Session!

OF BOOKS & BUDGETS

California Library Association meetings always impress us with the multitude of technical problems besetting the librarian.

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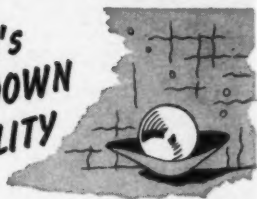
Children's Standards . . . (from page 230)

The director also feels we need to give attention to county and rural service which has been made more critical by the impetus provided by the Library Services Act and that these standards should include statements on county and rural service.

The newly formed statistics committee of Mae Durham, Winifred Ragsdale, Frances Lee, Gertrude Cordts and Jean Bishop, chairman, would like members to think about quantitative statements in the areas listed by the Resource Committee.

This article has been prepared in the hope that the members of the Children's and Young People's Section will consider it an opportunity to express a voice in the matter of standards and will accept the challenge by studying and coming prepared to the Section's C.L.A. meeting in October with suggestions for additions and deletions. The standards need to be the result of group enterprise on the widest scale if the standards will have value and soundness in assessing and improving library service.

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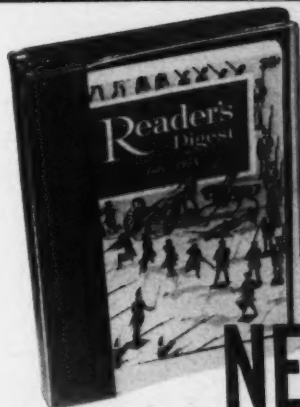
Good Administration . . . (from pg. 248) one hundred somethings. Because this is seldom true, I take particular exception to the present stress on performance budgets, which are almost purely statistical. In libraries, as in many other educational institutions, statistics are nearly always oversimplifications. Observers unaware of the total value of the program in whole and in all of its parts, are inclined to fall back on measuring performance by statistics, an index of quantity, not quality. Nothing could be in greater error than this approach. The Carnegie Library Inquiry, published almost a decade ago, gave serious warning about trying to measure the value of the library in terms of numbers. The value of the library to the community has to be thought of, rather, in terms of the comparative value of every one of the library's many complex services. As an example, in my opinion, one unit, such as an important reference question successfully answered for a person doing an important piece of work, may be equal in value to 100 other units of work, such as 100 westerns circulated. This is only an estimate, and a highly personal one. But how is a more scientific ratio to be determined? If the value is, obviously, not one to 100, what is it? We can only rely upon the experience of well-motivated librarians who are constantly trying to measure and sincerely evaluate library service and to make decisions accordingly.

Although I do not think that statistics are the answer to the problem of evaluation, I do believe strongly in some evaluation methods which incidentally utilize statistics. Among these are surveys, particularly when the local staff participates widely and extensively. I think also that the development of state and national standards is making a positive approach to the evaluation of library service.

Although I have stressed these three broad principles as of paramount importance to the successful administration of public libraries, I want to add a fourth which I heartily endorse: The administrator must be able to infuse into the staff a genuine faith in the value of books and libraries. Few go into public library work for pecuniary rewards. It is, therefore,

tremendously important that librarians believe in the value of what they are doing. Since I am not one who subscribes to the idea that an administrator administers in a vacuum, may I point out that in addition to all the other complex skills he must acquire, the library administrator must be well read and sincere in his knowledge and love for books. While the chief librarian must usually delegate the responsibility for actual selection to other members of the staff, particularly those who meet and serve the public over the desk, he cannot relinquish the responsibility for being fully aware of the world of books and inspired in his sincere belief of the great benefits of books to people. It is this extra demand on the library administrator which makes his work one of the most challenging fields in which to work. He can only be fully successful if this interest in books is inherent in his personality and personal philosophy.

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Children's Workshop . . . (from pg. 227) asked of the need of the children's service for precise standards as opposed to any other special service of the public library program, and it was recognized that children's librarians are producing a special service for a special clientele which is set apart by age, with resulting developmental needs. In considering standards it is the responsibility of children's librarians to recognize that they are, first of all, part of an institution; and that objectives for service to children should be designed to further interpret and make more precise the basic objectives of the public library as these goals pertain to one aspect of an all over service to the community. Participants in the Workshop were asked to be certain that their objectives were broad enough, and to be wary lest children's work become solidified into a pattern dictated by custom with little recognition of the need to develop new horizons and techniques.

It was apparent at the outset of the Workshop that a major problem was that of arriving at an acceptable and rational basis for quantitative standards. A parti-

cular area of concern was the recognition of a need for a factor representative of size of area served and distance from a headquarters library in determining personnel needed. At the mid-point General Session the group asked that the resource people meeting as a committee give some consideration to what factors were measurable by quantitative standards. After exploration of the problem, this group found that they did not have the time or the resources to carry out their assignment during the scheduled meeting. It was agreed by the participants that further time and study was needed for the interpretation of the figures from the questionnaire.

Reports on the five areas of study were presented at the final General Session and recommendations for standards discussed by the group. Continuing action was planned to include revision of the reports by the Chairman to incorporate changes agreed upon in discussion. These reports were to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Standards Committee, Natalie Mayo. She, with her committee, would bring together the separate reports.

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Poetry Festival . . . (from page 232)

"Much modern poetry is meant to be read aloud", said Miss Morrison, "much of it is concentrated material in which every word counts and which therefore needs to be read thoughtfully." Many young people dislike the poetry of the past because of its sentimentality.

Jazz does not satisfy the highest reaches of the spirit as classical music does, Miss Morrison feels, but there is an honesty, vitality and lyricism in it and with its interesting rhythms it expresses twentieth century life. Both poetry and jazz are used as satirical weapons against the injustice of our time.

One of the most inspiring and satisfying experiences of the festival took place Friday night when no formal meeting had been planned. At the end of the afternoon program, Rosemary Livsey invited all who were interested to gather informally that evening to read and recite favorite poems. With her and Arna Bontemps as leaders, what might be called a poetry jam session began.

The Festival ended Saturday morning with Arna Bontemps, poet and librarian of Fisk University, telling us something of the way a poet feels about poetry. There was a time when poetry was esteemed by scholars and non-scholars in a way it is not esteemed today and Mr. Bontemps feels that poets are partly to blame because they have limited the appeal of their work by the use of symbolism and metaphysical themes.

Lyric poetry has endured and anyone who doubts the power of the singing word need only think of the universal use of lyrics today in all forms of advertising. "We might call TV commercials the Mother Goose of today," said Mr. Bontemps, and he suggested that the abandonment of the lyric to commercial use has been a part of the rift between poet and public.

Mr. Bontemps ended by reading James Weldon Johnson's *THE CREATION*:

*"And the darkness rolled up on one side
And the light stood shining on the other,
And God said: That's good!"*

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California Plan . . . (from page 235)
vey. In 1957 the legislature that made it possible for one qualified librarian to serve officially as the county librarian for two counties seemed to provide at least a partial answer to an admittedly tough library problem.

These counties are beautiful but remote. Librarians who like to live in such areas are not easy to find, especially at the salaries each county could pay—and each county lost its librarian last year! But a combined salary could easily be managed—one that would attract and hold the kind of librarian needed to supervise service to a large and mountainous area with a scattered population and all the challenging problems one person could possibly desire.

The administrative federation of the two libraries cannot properly be called a federal project, but federal funds have helped bring about the change. Book money, a new record collection, additional staff, a station wagon and *snow tires* have been the share of the Library Services Act funds in this program.

And What Next?

Continuation of the existing projects will use most of this year's funds. An effort to arouse interest in library service in some of California's six remaining unserved counties will be made, and for this purpose a Pioneer exhibit bookmobile with a sample book collection, and certain exhibit and lecture equipment have been purchased.

Another Consultant and an additional clerk have been added to allow the Field staff to undertake this effort, and also to assist in the time-consuming administration, supervision and paper-work connected with the projects. The new bookmobile will be available for loan to any eligible library (county serving rural area or city under 10,000) for short-term display locally—always with the understanding that the first project has priority.

Later in the year, at least one additional project will probably be selected from among those under consideration. To librarians whose requests have been on file since the Act was passed we can only urge patience—and assure them that all projects will have serious consideration.



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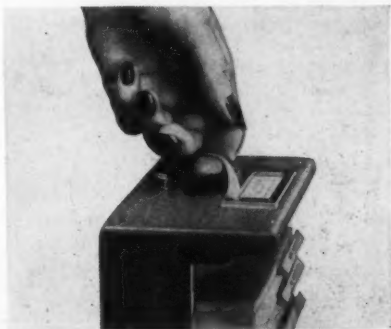
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SY. 3-9191

RY. 1-7461

SU. 1-8432

and

